The New-York Times.

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HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

Attack on Columbus, Ky., by the Rebel Gen. Buford.

An Attack on Fort Pillow by Gen. Forrest.

The Surrender of Columbus Demanded and Refused.

Fortunate Arrival of Three Thousand Veterans.

Fighting in Progress All Day Yesterday.

CAIRO, Wednesday, April 13.

The rebel Gen. BUFORD sent a flag of truce at 7 o'clock this morning, demanding the surrender of Fort Halleck, Columbus, Ky., the white soldiers to be treated as prisoners of war, but no protection promised to colored troops found in arms. Five hours were given for the removal of women and children.

The steamer *Cranford* arrived here at 1 P. M., crowded with the latter. As she was leaving Columbus two steamers arrived from below with 3,000 veterans, on route home on furlough, and a battery, which were landed, and which would doubtless materially change the calculations of the rebels.

The steamer *Olive Branch*, from New-Orleans, 6th instant, arrived this afternoon. She reports that fighting had been going on at Fort Pillow all day yesterday, up to the time she passed there, at 3 P. M., when there was a cessation of hostilities. Negotiations were pending, and a flag of truce was whitie.

After passing, the fighting was renewed, and the Federal flag was seen to come down, but it was believed to have been shot away, as there seemed to be efforts made to raise it again.

Gen. BUFORD's demand was for the unconditional surrender of Fort Pillow, and stated that if the fort surrendered the negroes would be returned to their masters, but if forced to take the place, no quarter would be shown them.

Col. LAWRENCE, of the Thirty-fourth New-Jersey, commanding the post, replied that his Government placed him there to defend the fort, and surrender was out of the question.

Forrest Threatening Columbus—Reinforcements Sent to that Place.

CAIRO, Wednesday, April 13.

The rebel forces under FORREST are menacing both Columbus and Paducah.

The portion of FORREST's force advancing on Paducah passed Lovelisville at noon to-day, and it is expected they will make their attack to-night.

Our pickets at Columbus were driven in by the rebels to-day.

Reinforcements have been sent from here to Columbus, and we have five gunboats ready to receive the rebels.

ANOTHER DISPATCH.

CAIRO, Wednesday, April 13.

Paducah advices to noon report matters more quiet. The probabilities of an attack are greatly lessened. Gen. BRAYMAN has sent adequate reinforcements to both Paducah and Columbus, and no fears are entertained by the military for the safety of either place.

Passengers from below report that FORREST recently crossed the Cold Water River, near Jackson, going South, with 2,500 horses and 1,900 wagons. This is, doubtless, exaggerated.

THE WAR IN TENNESSEE.

Assembling of the Knoxville-Greenville Convention—Strongly Radical Speech by Gov. Johnson—The Prospects Against a Division of the State—All Quiet at Chattanooga.

REPORTS VIA CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, April 13.

The *Gazette*, of this city, has the following special dispatch:

CHATTANOOGA, Tuesday, April 12.

The Greenville-Knoxville Convention meets to-day. It is not supposed here that the proposition for a separate State organization will prevail.

Gov. ANDY JOHNSON addressed the citizens of Athens yesterday, in a speech more "radical" than ever.

Military matters are very quiet.

The situation of the rebel army remains unchanged.

Considerable rain has fallen recently, and the Tennessee River is rapidly rising.

A railroad train, bound from Knoxville to Chattanooga, was thrown from the track, near Athens, yesterday. Several soldiers were injured.

REPORTS VIA LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Wednesday, April 13.

The *Journal* has a special dispatch from Knoxville, dated the 12th inst., which says:

The Knoxville-Greenville Convention met to-day and elected Hon. T. A. R. NELSON, President, who declined the honor.

Col. P. A. HILZHEIM was then appointed Chairman.

The entire session was consumed in the discussion of a resolution to expel any delegate who has aided or abetted the rebellion since the meeting of the convention in 1861.

The resolution was laid on the table by a close vote.

The convention then adjourned until to-morrow.

Gov. ANDY JOHNSON is addressing a large crowd in the street.

The train which ran off the track at Athens has been replaced, and would arrive with a fresh accession of delegates last evening.

A large number of delegates are already in attendance. The convention is not a packed one, and the indications are against a new State being created.

THE WAR IN ARKANSAS.

Operations of Rebel Cavalry—The Steamer Lloyd Fired Into on the White River.

CAIRO, Ill., Wednesday, April 13.

The steamer *City of Alton* has arrived here, bringing Memphis dates of the 11th inst.

Rebel cavalry are scouring the country in the vicinity of Duval's Bluff.

The steamer *Lloyd* was fired into while going up White River by guerrillas, and the pilot wounded.

Non-Arrival of the Asia.

HALIFAX, N. S., Wednesday, April 13—10 A. M.

There are as yet no signs of the steamship *Asia*, now due at this port, with Liverpool dates of the 2d, and Queenstown of the 3d inst.

The weather is thick and heavy, with a strong southeast wind blowing.

HALIFAX, N. S., Wednesday, April 13—2 P. M.

There is nothing of the *Asia* as yet.

The wind is still blowing heavily from the southeast.

The weather is misty.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE N. Y. TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 13.

INCREASED PAY OF SOLDIERS.

The House Military Committee have agreed upon a bill increasing the pay of soldiers. The Committee had a lengthy discussion over the question, fixing the rate of white and black soldiers. They have increased the pay of the former to sixteen, the latter to thirteen dollars per month.

LAND AID TO RAILROADS.

The House Committee on Public Lands will report to-morrow a bill giving additional aid for the completion of the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad. The Iowa delegation, with the entire Northwest, will urge this measure, as it completes the link connecting with the great Pacific Railroad at Council Bluffs. The grants which Congress extends to them are very valuable. It will pass by a large majority.

INCREASED SALARIES OF FOREIGN CONSULS.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs are considering the question of an increase of salaries of foreign representatives. The Secretary of State is understood to favor an increase on the present number of Commercial agents, which is regarded as totally inadequate. The committee will take definite action in regard to this matter at the next meeting.

ENTRIES OF LAND UNDER THE HOMESTEAD ACT.

Over fifteen thousand seven hundred acres of land were taken up under the Homestead Law, during the month of March, at the land-office in St. Paul's, Minn. Upward of 19,000 acres were entered in the same month at the Winnebago City office, in the same State.

PAYMENT OF THE MAY INTEREST.

Gen. SPINNER commenced to-day paying the interest due 1st of May on all coupon bonds.

MOVEMENTS OF SECRETARY CHASE.

The Secretary of the Treasury left for New-York this morning.

MOVEMENTS OF GEN. GRANT.

Lieut.-Gen. GRANT is on a brief business visit to Annapolis, Md.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 13.

NEWS FROM THE ARMY.

Accounts from the Army of the Potomac say that scouts report that LONGSTREET is in Richmond, with the greater portion of his army, and that many persons credit this statement. The squadron of First Regular Cavalry, acting as Gen. MEADE's escort, have been ordered to the front, and they will be replaced by a detachment of the First Massachusetts. Gen. TOWNSEND, formerly commanding a brigade in the Sixth Corps, has been assigned to the command of the First Division of Cavalry. The regular troops on detached service are ordered to rejoin their respective regiments.

THE EXPULSION OF MR. LONG.

Several Representatives who had prepared speeches on the resolution to expel Mr. LONG, will not have an opportunity to deliver them, as Mr. CONKLING will to-morrow demand the previous question on its passage. Twenty-six speeches have already been made upon the subject, equally divided between the two parties.

SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS IN CALIFORNIA.

AUSTIN WILLEY has been appointed Superintendent of Indian Affairs for the two California districts lately consolidated into one district.

THE BILL TO PREVENT A DEPRECIATION OF THE CURRENCY.

The following is the bill reported by Representative STEVENS, from the Committee of Ways and Means, to prevent a depreciation of the currency:

1. That every person or every banking association, or corporation issuing notes, bills, or other obligations, calculated or intended to circulate as money, unless thereto authorised by act of Congress, shall pay a duty of one-fourth of one per centum each month on the amount of such rares, bills or other obligations so issued to said person, bank, association or corporation, and shall on the first Monday of each and every month, make and deliver to the Assessor of the district in which such bank, association or corporation may be located, or in which such person may reside, a true and accurate return of the amount of notes, bills or other obligations so issued, whether in circulation or in its vaults, or elsewhere in possession or in deposit, and shall annex to every such return a declaration, with the oath or affirmation of such person, or of the president or cashier of such bank, association or corporation, in such form and manner as may be directed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, that the same contains a true and faithful statement of the amount of circulation as aforesaid, and shall deliver a copy of said return to the Collector of the District in which said bank, association or corporation is located, and shall within ten days from the first Monday in each and every month, pay to said Collector said duty of one-fourth of the amount so returned. And for any neglect to render or make such returns or payment as aforesaid, every such person, bank, association or corporation shall pay a penalty of one per centum on the amount of notes, bills or other obligations issued as aforesaid; which amount shall, in default of proper return, be estimated by the Assessor upon the best information he can obtain; and every such penalty may be recovered for the use of the United States in any court of competent jurisdiction.

2. That after one year from the passage of this act, it shall be unlawful for any person, bank, association or corporation to issue or circulate notes or other obligations designed or calculated to circulate as money, unless authorized thereto by act of Congress.

THE DEFICIENCY OF THE IRON-CLAD NAVY.

Some weeks ago the House of Representatives passed a resolution, calling upon the Secretary of the Navy in relation to the efficiency of the iron-clad vessels, as exhibited in official reports. To this a response has been made, covering much valuable information. Among the documents is a letter from Rear-Admiral POREND, in which he says no better proof is wanting of the ability of the West to supply all demands of the Government for ironsides than is given in those building in Cincinnati. They can, he remarks, be built better than those in the workshops of the North, and in six months we can have a fleet of vessels which will protect the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers against the fleets of the world. He also expresses his opinion in favor of iron-clads for harbor defence.

Rear Admiral GOLDBOROUGH says that but an indifferent success has been reached. The efficiency or intrinsic merit of an iron-clad intended for the ocean, or for coast purposes, is to be estimated according to her strength throughout every part of her hull. Every iron-clad should be a ram, and for harbor defence, unprovided with guns; and might be used for interior river operations in a country like our own, in case of maritime difficulty. He believes our iron-clads to be open to serious objections, and that there is a marked deficiency of ability for general naval operations, being more suitable for smooth water and harbors than for sea service. We should, however, profit by experience. He regards the new *Ironsides* as more efficient than its predecessors.

Brig.-Gen. BARNARD, having examined the subject of armed and turreted vessels, applied after ERICSSON's design, particularly as a harbor defense, expresses his opinion that they furnish the best solution of the practicability of vessels for this purpose. The *Dictator* and *Tarrian* can successfully contend against anything afloat.

The subject of iron-clads also enter into the events before Charleston. It appears that, in May, 1862, Admiral DUPONT was advised by the Navy Department that it was determined to capture Charleston after certain other things should take place, and that the War Department had sent instructions to Gen. HUNTER, who was assigned to the command of ten thousand men. The Admiral was informed that the capture rested solely with the navy, and this was committed to his hands to execute, the confidence of the Department resting on his zeal, ability and energy.

Admiral DUPONT, Jan. 26, replied that he should endeavor to execute the wishes of the department, but he wanted more vessels for the attempt at capture.

The Secretary of the Navy during the same month advised the Admiral to abandon the attack on Charleston, if he deemed the number of iron-clads insufficient to render its capture certain.

After the unsuccessful attack had been made the Secretary of the Navy, referring to previous confidential correspondence, repeated his regret that the Admiral's views were not understood by the department before the event took place; for had they been known matters would undoubtedly have been ordered differently.

Rear-Admiral DAHLGREN had solicited the opportunity of making the attack on Charleston, but the Secretary says he was compelled to refuse him, because he supposed he sought as a privilege what Rear-Admiral DUPONT claimed as a right. "The duty," he continues, "was confided to you who had made the subject a study, and had it in hand for more than a year. If prior to the demonstration of the 7th of April you had not confidence in the monitor vessels and their number—as the department understands you have intimated to others—it is to be regretted that you did not make known your distrust of their capacities to the department itself, before any demonstration was attempted."

On the 3d of June last Admiral DUPONT was informed officially that the Government was unwilling to relinquish all further efforts upon a place which had been so conspicuous in the rebellion, and which continued to stimulate treason and resistance to the laws. From the tone of your letter, the Secretary says, it appears your judgment is in opposition to a renewed attack on Charleston, and in view of this fact it has been concluded to relieve you, and order Rear-Admiral FOOTE to be your successor.

Owing to the ill-health of the latter, Admiral DAHLGREN was appointed to the fleet before Charleston.

Admiral DUPONT preferred charges against Chief Engineer STIMERS, who reported that Admiral DUPONT had but a poor or indifferent opinion of the iron-clads. STIMERS was arraigned before a naval court, which after the examination of witnesses, recommended that he be discharged from arrest. The documents are very voluminous, and relate to these and kindred subjects.

In response to certain specific inquiries that are made in the resolution of inquiry, I have the honor to state, that the order of the President, dated April 18, 1863, directing Rear-admiral DUPONT to remain in the bar at Charleston, and prevent the enemy from erecting batteries on Morris Island, was briefly acknowledged, but was not obeyed. The telegraphic order of the President, dated April 14, directing Rear-Admiral DUPONT and Gen. HUNTER to take the batteries on Morris and Sullivan's Islands, was never, so far as this Department is advised, obeyed, or attempted to be obeyed by Rear-Admiral DUPONT. The order of the Secretary of the Navy directing Rear-Admiral DUPONT to cooperate with Gen. GILLMORE, was not obeyed. Maj.-Gen. HUNTER, in a letter to the President, referring to the attack by the iron-clads upon Charleston, in the attack on which, from the nature of the plans of Admiral DUPONT, the army had no active part. He says that on the morning of the attack, the army was ready to proceed to take possession of Morris Island, and Fort Sumter would have been rendered untenable in two days' fire.

Gen. HUNTER adds: On the afternoon after the iron-clad attack on Fort Sumter, the troops on Folly Island were not only ready to cross Light-house Inlet, but were almost in the act. The final reconnoissance having been made, the boats ready and the men under the arms for crossing, when they were recalled, as hoped, merely temporarily, by the announcement of Admiral DUPONT, that he had resolved to renew the attack, and that consequently we would expect no assistance from the army. Immediately the Admiral was waited upon by an officer of my staff, who represented the forwardness of our preparations for crossing, the evidently unprepared condition of the enemy to receive us, while any delay now, that our intentions are understood, would give the enemy time to erect upon the southern end of Morris Island, commanding Lighthouse Inlet, those works and batteries which he had heretofore neglected. To these considerations, earnestly and elaborately urged, the Admiral's answer was that he "would not give another shot." The department has no information as to those who devised the plan of attack on Fort Sumter by Rear-Admiral DUPONT, on April 7, 1863, but has never doubted that it originated and belonged exclusively to that officer."

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Wednesday, April 13.

BILLS REPORTED.

Incorporating the State Temperance Society.

Relative to the town of New Lotts, Kings County.

Amending the charter of the Citizens' Fire Insurance Company.

Amending the charter of the Market Savings Bank.

The New Capitol Bill.

For the repayment of a certain per capita tax levied by the Health Commissioners of the port of New-York for the consideration of the Senate.

BILLS PASSED.

Amending the charter of the Port Morris Land Improvement Company.

Extending the time for the completion of the South Side Railroad.

Authorizing the construction of storage reservoirs in Croton River.

The Soldier's Voting Bill was passed by 29 ayes, no nays.

Messrs. ALLEN, COMSTOCK and NIVEN were absent.

Amending the charter of the company for the safe keeping of valuable packages in New-York.

Empowering the New-York Infirmary for Indigent Women to confer the title of M. D.

A communication was received from Gen. DIX relative to the imprisonment of HAWLEY D. CLAPP, stating that CLAPP is under arrest for being implicated in most atrocious frauds upon recruits at Lafayette Hall, he being the chief bounty-broker. Gen. DIX states the amount of such frauds to be $400,000.

On motion of Mr. COOK, Messrs. Cook, Bell, Folger, Allaben, Humphrey, Laimbeer, Christie, Munger and Strong were appointed a Grinding Committee.

The Supply bill was then taken up and debated until the hour for recess.

The Supply Bill was considered during the afternoon session, and the evening session was devoted to the consideration of the Governor's Message. Mr. ALLAMBY speaking at length in support of that document. Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Saturday, April 2.

BILLS PASSED.

To incorporate the Indemnity Company.

To repeal the act to facilitate the closing up of insolvent Insurance Companies.

Amending the revised statutes relative to the bonds of County Treasurers.

To incorporate the Seventh Ward Savings Bank.

Relative to statistical records in New-York.

The Senate's amendments to the Soldiers' Voting Bill were now concurred in, and a Committee of Conference was appointed on the same.

The amended Metropolitan Police Act was passed by a vote of Ayes 66, Noes 19.

To amend the charter of the Port Richmond and Bergen Point Ferry Company.

To incorporate the Fire Island Hotel Company.

Making appropriations to pay bounties to volunteers.

Authorizing the Central Park and North and East River Railroads to change their tracks.

Concerning the rights of persons in the military and naval service of the United States.

To incorporate the St. James Roman Catholic Benevolent Society of New-York.

The vote by which the New-York Indemnity Bounty bill was passed was reconsidered.

Recess.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

ALBANY, Wednesday, April 13.

The House was mainly occupied in the consideration of claim bills.

Mr. BLANKSLEE moved to recede from the vote to non-concur in the Senate's amendment to the Soldiers' Voting Bill.

Declared out of order.

A debate ensued, when the House adjourned amid confusion.

EVENING SESSION.

The special order being the Albany Bridge Bill, progress was reported, and the bill made the special order for Monday afternoon.

The privileges of the floor were extended to Gen. SICKLES.

After a lengthy debate on points of order, the House adjourned.

THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

A Strong Probability that She will be Saved.

The Captain of the Inman steamship *Etna*, just arrived from the scene of the accident to the *City of New-York*, reports that she is lying fast on Daunt's Rock, just outside Queenstown Harbor, and that there is every probability that the vessel will be got off again safely. The fore and after compartments are uninjured, and nothing but a gale of wind from the southeast can do her any harm. Every effort is being made to lighten her and float her off, so as to get her inside Queenstown Harbor.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

The Etna at this Port and the Peruvian at Portland with Advices to April 1.

Reported Burning of the Ship William Crampton by the Georgia.

Particulars of the Wreck of the City of New-York.

NO FURTHER FIGHTING AT DUPPEL.

PARTICULARS OF THE RECENT ASSAULT.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

The Inman steamer *Etna*, Capt. MCGUIGAN, which left Liverpool at noon on the 30th and Queenstown on the 31st March, arrived here yesterday morning.

The steamer *Peruvian*, Capt. BALLENTINE, from Liverpool, 21st March, via Londonderry 1st April, arrived at 12:30 P. M. yesterday.

Purser BROWN reports passed several icebergs in latitude 43° 55', longitude 48° 50', and encountered dense fogs. The ship has been lying off Portland since yesterday noon.

The *Nova Scotian*, from Portland, arrived at Londonderry on the 1st.

The *Pennsylvania* arrived at Liverpool on the afternoon of the 29th March. The *Glasgow*, for Liverpool, passed Cape Clear at 1½ P. M. on the 29th. The *Sidon* reached Liverpool at 9 A. M. on the 30th.

The ship *Brunette*, from Shields for Boston, put into Grimsby very leaky on the 29th of March, and it was thought she would have to discharge her cargo.

ENGLAND.

WRECK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

From the Cork Examiner, March 29.

The first serious accident which has befallen the American steamers running to and from this port occurred this morning. The *City of New-York*, after a splendid passage from New-York, struck upon Daunt's Rock as she was entering the harbor, and great fears are entertained that she will become a total wreck. Fortunately the accident has not been attended by loss of life. The ship ran right on the centre of the ridge of rocks, and remained firmly seated on it, so that no immediate danger to the passengers rose. The weather was exceedingly favorable. Had the ship struck on one of the ledges of the rock, there is every reason to believe that the mishap would have been fraught with the most lamentable consequences. The particulars of the unfortunate occurrence are these: The ship had an extraordinary fine passage across. Her average rate of speed was up to 300 miles a day. Before 2 o'clock this morning she sighted the harbor, and as the weather was exceedingly clear she was kept going at the rate of fourteen miles an hour as she approached it. The moon was shining brightly at the time; the wind was N. W., that is, blowing off the land, and it is stated that Capt. KENNEDY, in order to keep to the windward of the rock, in coming in took the inner passage, the breadth of which is about three-quarters of a mile. All was going on favorably when at 2:40 or so, the ship ran with a loud crash right upon the centre of Daunt's Rock. The concussion shook all the passengers who had retired to sleep. It is described as resembling a series of shocks, and the ship seemed literally to drive over ledge after ledge as, impelled at almost full speed, she dashed upon the rock. The water rushed into her compartments in immense volumes, and in a very short time it had risen to the level of the sea. A scene of the greatest confusion ensued. The passengers, some half dressed, others as they had risen from sleep, rushed about, not knowing the extent of their danger, but thinking from the terrible shock that the ship received that she would do down on the instant. All attempts to move her in any way were out of the question, for in a few minutes after she struck, the water had put out the engines' fires, and was still rising. The only thing that could be done was to put out the boats and to obtain assistance from shore. A number of blue lights were thrown up and signal guns were fired unceasingly. Aid from shore did not, however, reach the vessel until about half-past four o'clock. About twenty minutes to three o'clock the tug-boat which meets the steamer to receive the mails and passengers left Queenstown, the *City of New-York* having been at the time signaled, and proceeded out as far as Roche's Point. It waited there for some time, until some of the ship's signal guns were heard, and then surmising that an accident must have occurred the tug-boat proceeded. On getting a little further out the *City of New-York* was found fairly placed upon the rock, with her head turned toward Queenstown, within about ten feet of the Daunt's Rock Buoy. The tug-boat was immediately got alongside, and under the direction of Capt. KENNEDY the mails and as many of the passengers as possible were put on board. There were 76 cabin and 70 steerage passengers on board the ship, besides the crew, which numbers about 120 men. Intelligence of the accident was immediately dispatched to Queenstown, and steps were promptly taken to render all the aid which could be given. The Admiral of the port was communicated with, and he at once sent out her Majesty's ships *Assistance* and *Magpie*. The *Jackal*, the Cunard Company's tender, the *Arran Castle*, the *Brunel*, and the *Robert Bruce* tugboats also proceeded out. The passengers' luggage was got out as soon as possible and put on board the tugs, and steps were taken to lighten the ship by removing as much of the cargo as could be come at. These operations are being continued up to the present time. It was dead ebb when the ship struck. The tide is now passing, and it is not known what the effect of this will be on the ship. It is feared that she may turn over into the deep water at the other side, and in that case, being an iron build, she would be completely lost. The steamers named above are still by her.

DAUNT'S ROCK—Noon.

The *City of New-York* is in the same position. The Admiral and Cunard Company's are operating with other tugs in lightening her. The foremast is uninjured, and rests upon a part of the rock. The injury is reported to be amidships, where the wreck has penetrated through her starboard bunkers. She lies with the flood tide to her main deck. Wind now blowing fresh.

ROCHE'S POINT—1:25 P. M.

The *City of New-York* (s. s.) is now stripped of her topgallant mast and yards, mizen topsail yard, with foretopsail. Two of Her Majesty's steam gunboats, in addition to those already in attendance, have arrived at the scene of the disaster.

5:30 P. M.

The *City of New-York* will doubtless become a total wreck. Much of her cargo will be saved if the weather continues fine, but in a damaged state. Her cargo is chiefly cotton.

THE REBEL PIRATES.

It was rumored that the pirate *Georgia* had burnt the ship *William Crampton*, of New-York, in the Bay of Biscay, but nothing could be learned on the *Georgia*, which was rapidly refitting in the Garonne.

A dispatch dated London, March 31, says: "The United States steamer *Kearsarge* has arrived in the Thames River, and the United States corvette *St. Louis* is at Lisbon. A still later dispatch reports that the *Kearsarge* had gone into the Victoria docks for repairs.

THE QUEEN'S RECEPTION.

The announcement that Queen VICTORIA will hold two State Receptions at Buckingham Palace, is officially confirmed. They are to take place on the 6th and 13th April.

THE IONIAN ISLANDS.

The Protocol putting an end to the English protectorate of the Ionian Islands, was signed in London on the 29th March.

THE DANO-GERMAN WAR.

ATTEMPT TO STORM DUPPEL.

A special telegram to the London *Times*, from the Danish headquarters, dated Sonderborg, March 28, says:

"This morning, at 3 o'clock, an attack was made on bastion No. 6 and on the Dybbol lines. The Prussians were thrice repulsed, and at last the Prussian soldiers refused to obey their officers' command to advance. The *Reif Kvaks* fired on the Prussians right from Wemmingborred. The engagement lasted seven hours. The cannonade continues; 100 Danes are killed and wounded; 22 Prussians prisoners are have been taken. Only four Danish regiments were engaged."

A German account of the affair says: "When the outposts of the Raven Brigade had almost completed their intrenchments, the Danes, supported by the fire of their batteries, and of the *Reif Kvaks*, renewed the engagement with varying success. The fighting became hand to hand, the troops engaged using the butt end of their muskets, as well as their bayonets. The Raven Brigade drove back the enemy, retaining the advanced position it occupied in the morning. The *Reif Kvaks* was driven off, having been struck by four solid shots."

The village of East Duppel was set on fire. Fifty-three Danish prisoners were taken. The Prussian Regiment of the Guard lost 14 killed and 53 wounded. Other losses not yet ascertained.

The Prussian Government announces that the blockade of the ports of Stralsund, Wolgast, Barth, Grieftwaldt, Campen, and Swinemunde has not yet been carried out.

THE LATEST.

GRAVENHEIM, Wednesday, March 30.

It is reported that a portion of the Prussian division of the Guards has gone to Fredericia to cooperate with the Austrians in continuing the siege of that place. The total loss of the Prussians in the fighting before Duppel on Friday last, was 30 men killed, wounded and missing. All was quiet last night.

COPENHAGEN, Tuesday, March 29—9:30 A. M.

The enemy has left Hoxsin, marching southward. Yesterday the King arrived at Ashurz, and at once proceeded to Ramdera. The Danish loss yesterday was only 100, whereas that of the Prussians was considerable. Twenty-seven Prussians were taken prisoners.

RENDSBURG, Wednesday, March 30.

Several engineer officers of high rank have arrived here, in order to survey and select ground for the erection of a new plan of fortifications.

LONDON, Friday, April 1.

Affairs in Denmark are unchanged. There has been no additional fighting.

THE CONFERENCE.

The London *Times* says the conferences to be opened in London on the 12th of April, are on the basis of the integrity of the Danish monarchy—that is, the Powers entering into them recognize that the sovereignty of the Duchies belongs to CHRISTIAN IX, and the only questions will relate to the connection between one part of his dominions and the other. To the principle of the conference France and Russia have already assented as well as the principal parties to the quarrel. There is reason to hope that the German Diet will not be so obstinate as to refuse the presence of an envoy. When these preliminaries are settled the Conference may be held with a reasonable hope of success, for nothing will remain but questions of administration when once the principle of the Kingdom's integrity. Should defeat embitter the spirit of one of the armies now in Schleswig, and thus prolong the war, the victory of the conquerors will have been dearly bought."

CONTINENTAL NEWS.

The Paris *Constitutional* says:

"Considering the diversity of pretentions, France would not consent to a conference deciding the destiny of Schleswig and Holstein, either by chosing a sovereign or dividing these places between different Powers. The only possible solution would be to ask what form of government, what sovereign they desire. This solution is in conformity with the principles of the Imperial Government, and this is most equitable. This alone would afford European order durable guarantees."

VIENNA, Tuesday, March 29—Evening.

The *General Correspondenz*, of to-day says: "England's proposal of a conference, without basis for negotiations and without an armistice, has been accepted by Austria, Prussia, Denmark, France and Russia. The Federal Diet has been invited to join the conference, which will begin its sitting on the 12th of April.

FRANKFORT, March 30.

The *Europe*, of to-day, says that the Federal Diet will not vote to-morrow on the question of the conference. The representatives of the minor States await instructions from their respective Governments, who are expecting to be made acquainted by Austria and Prussia with the basis which the latter intend to lay down for the conclusion of peace with Denmark.

FRANCE.

The Court of Assize of the Seine, sitting without a jury, has condemned MAGENTA by contumacy to transportation, for participating in the conspiracy against the life of the Emperor.

The Corps Legislatif is to adjourn to May 26. All inconvenient allusions to present continental complications will thus be avoided.

The *Independence* says: "Fear of war is beginning to disappear in Italy."

The Paris Bourse, on the 29th, was flat, and Rentes fell to 65.70, or about ¼ ⅌ cent.

The new French Sugar Bill was causing much dissatisfaction.

PORTUGAL.

LISBON, Monday, March 28.

The ministerial measures for the abolition of the tobacco monopoly has passed in the Cortes by a majority of 24 votes.

The American corvette *St. Louis* has arrived here.

Financial and Commercial.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The funds on the 29th were weak, and consols declined ¼ per cent, closing at 91¾@¾.

There was a very active demand for money both at the Bank and in the open market, and there was considerable tightness. Choice bills were not done below 4 per cent.

The West India mail steamer had arrived with nearly $4,000,000 in specie, including about $300,000 in American eagles.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, March 30—A. M.

COTTON.—The sales of Monday and Tuesday add up about 10,000 bales, including 4,000 for speculation and export. The market is quiet but steady.

TRADE OF MANCHESTER.

The market yesterday continued very dull and depressed, both for cloth and yarn. The small business done was at the lowest rates of last week.

BREADSTUFFS.—Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., WAKEFIELD, MASH & Co., and others report: Flour neglected, and difficult to sell, even at a further reduction. Extra State, 28s. @28s. 6d. Wheat quiet, and 1d. @ 2d. ⅌ central easier for Winter Red; Western Red, 8s. @ 8s. 7d. Corn quiet, but steady; Mixed, 32s. 6d. @ 33s 3d.

PROVISIONS.—Messrs. BIGLAND, ASHTA & Co., GORDON, BRUCE & Co., and others report—Beef quiet but steady. Pork rather lower; Bacon easier; Lard quiet at 63s. @ 63s. 6d. Tallow steady—Fine, N. A. 60s. @63s.; Butter steady for fine, but dull for inferior.

PRODUCE.—Ashes quiet—Pots 32s. 6d., Pearls 33s.; Sugar quiet but firm; Coffee and Rice inactive; Spirits of Turpentine quiet—French 38s. @38s.; Resin in limited demand; Petroleum quiet at unchanged rates; Linseed Oil very firm at 32s. in export casks.

LONDON MARKETS.—Breadstuffs quiet but prices generally unaltered; Sugar steady; Rice quiet; Tallow sells at 62s. for P. C.; Linseed Oil 32s.; Spirits of Turpentine firm at 42s. @43s. for French; Coffee firm at full prices.

THE LATEST.

LONDON, Thursday, March 31—P. M.

Consols, 91¾@92¼ for money; Illinois Central shares, 17@15 discount; Erie shares, 20@21.

LONDON, Friday, April 1.

The *Times'* City Article says the discount demand at the bank yesterday (31st) was extremely heavy. Gold continues to be taken from the bank, but the state of Continental exchanges does not indicate the probability of continued withdrawals.

Consols, 91¾@91¾ for money.

Illinois Central shares, 16¼@16¾ discount.

Erie shares, 20¾@21.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, March 31.

COTTON.—The sales on Wednesday and Thursday were 12,000 bales, including 2,000 to speculators and exporters. BREADSTUFFS dull but heavy. BEEF very dull. PORK still declining. LARD firm. PRODUCE quiet and steady.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, April 1.

The Cotton market is quiet and unchanged for all descriptions, except for Middlings and Inferior Surats, which are ¼d. @ ½d. lower; sales of the week 30,000 bales, and on Friday 6,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS very dull. Wheat easier.

PROVISIONS quiet and steady.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET.—Sugar firm; a fair business doing in refined; other descriptions not in demand; Low Lump 32s. 6d. Coffee—Several transactions at previous terms. Tea—Many sales in Green at stiff rates. Rice firm, but not many parties buying.

MANCHESTER TRADE MARKET.—There has been no change in the actual demand or price; if anything, the home trade gains; the inferior qualities of Yarns and Goods generally are weaker for all descriptions.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, April 1.

There is a fair attendance. WHEAT is in moderate demand at easier rates. FLOUR is quite nominal. INDIAN CORN is steady.

GLASGOW IRON MARKET.

GLASGOW, Friday, April 2.

IRON—No. 1 47s. 9d. @48s.; mixed numbers, warrants 46s. 3½d. @46s. 6d.; No. 3 51s. @47s. 3d. Market firm.

LONDON, Friday, April 2.

Consols closed to-day at 91¾@91¾.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, April 1.

THE COTTON MARKET.—The Broker's circular reports the sales of the week (five days only) 38,000 bales, of which 4,000 were to speculators, and 4,000 for exportation. The market is quiet and unchanged, except for middling and inferior Surats, which are ¼@½ lower. The sales to-day, were 6,000 bales, including 2,000 to speculators and exporters. The market closing quiet and unchanged. The authorized quotations are as follows: Middling Orleans, 28¾d.; Mobiles, 28¾d.; Uplands, 28¾d. Stock in port, 366,000 bales, of which 26,000 are American.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, March 31.

FREIGHTS—Sugar heads upward. Coffee is inactive. Rice quiet and steady. Ashes quiet, at 32s. for Pots and Pearls. Linseed Oil firm, at 32s. spot. Oil firm, steady. Spirits of Turpentine dull. Petroleum quiet and steady.

LONDON, Thursday, March 31.

BREADSTUFFS quiet and steady. Sugar steady. Coffee firm. TEA inactive. RICE firm. TALLOW steady. SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE quiet and steady.

THE RED RIVER EXPEDITION.

The March of Gen. A. L. Lee's Union Cavalry to Alexandria, La.

SKETCHES OF CAMPAIGN LIFE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

GEN. A. L. LEE'S MARCH TO ALEXANDRIA.

ALEXANDRIA, Wednesday, March 23, 1864.

On Monday morning, March 14, at five o'clock, Gen. LEE left Franklin with as fine a body of cavalry, probably, as now exists in any of our departments—accompanied by three fine batteries—NIMS', RAIN's, and one other—and on Saturday afternoon he reached Alexandria, on the Red River, which had already been occupied by Gen. SMITH, who led a corps of Gen. SHERMAN'S Vicksburgh army in transports. Fort De Russy, some one hundred miles below Alexandria, was taken, with two hundred prisoners and eight guns, on Monday, March 14, and Alexandria was occupied the following day. It was supposed that Gen. LEE was to have cooperated in this movement, and it was hoped that he would have cut off the rebels under WALKER and MOUTON, some 4,000 strong, who were lying from Alexandria to Morganza, on the Mississippi. But, as Gen. LEE received his orders from Gen. BANKS to march only on the 14th March, and as SMITH's forces took Fort De Russy on the 14th of March, it is not easy to see how LEE could have been at the right place at the right time. Whether SMITH and SHERMAN were ahead of time, or BANKS was behind, I cannot say, but it looks bad for BANKS. As it has turned out, WALKER, MOUTON & Co. have slipped out, and vanished toward Texas or the unknown regions of Shreveport. A small matter deserves notice. Property safeguards from Gen. FRANKLIN were found about St. Martinsville, upon an estate which was being carried on by a detailed rebel soldier, and from Gen. BANKS, within four miles of Alexandria, upon an estate, the son-in-law of which (McKEE) was known to have been largely engaged in the purchase of cotton for the Confederate Government, strongly vouched for as having sent large quantities through our lines to New-Orleans, and who, the day before our arrival at his father-in-law's place, rapidly disappeared toward Texas and the unknown, with all the able-bodied slaves, mules and wagons on the plantation. Very fine for McKEE.

One thing more, however, may be interesting to the large and intelligent cotton public; it is that the rebels have not burned as much of the cotton as they threatened; and another thing is, that from two to nine thousand bales are collected in the Sabine, waiting transportation and other manipulation, under the fostering care of the British Consul, assisted by judicious friends.

THE TECHE COUNTRY.

Let me give you a brief memorandum of the march through the Teche Country.

This bayou has been famous for its fine estates, and the universal expression in New-Orleans has long been: "That is the beautiful country—you must see that." So I determined to see it, and to enjoy or suffer a campaign at the same time. I saw it, and I still live. It certainly is a rich, productive, responsive land, but it certainly is not a beautiful one. I know it will be said: "Oh, you see it under a most unfavorable condition;" and so I do; but, nevertheless, it is simply a broad, level plain, of about two miles in width, bounded by woods and swamps, variegated with sugar-houses and negro quarters. So much for its *beautifulness*. It will, however, produce to the acre a bale of cotton or a hogshead of sugar. Its present condition is deplorable. From Berwick Bay up to Franklin, New-Iberia, Opelousas, and to within thirty miles of Alexandria, it is at least half deserted, its sugar-houses are many of them burned or battered down, its mansions tenantless, weeds and grass grow upon its once cultivated fields, wild fowl are seen in flocks and poor wild cattle range over its sugar crops, while the negro, once the god of these poor, craz

ing; there is no care or tire in him. These "Yankees" are not at all the creatures here they are at home. There is a universal and uncontrollable desire for chicken in the soldier, and our most pious corporals are not exempt from this love; chickens are gobbled for "hospital purposes"—the laws of war not permitting it for the ordinary carnal uses—and one feels that the sick soldiers must have a tough time of it if obliged to eat some of these crowing patriarchs. The soldier does go through his hard and dangerous work with wonderful heart, and I cannot but have a strong admiration for and fellowfeeling with him. One other propensity is equally prevalent—the use of strong and expressive adjectives. It appears less offensive here than elsewhere, and I heard one of our officers, high in rank, while watching the crossing of a ford, go at it in this way:

"Come on, come on, you —— nigger; don't stop there in the water; come on."

"Hello there! get up, you ——*spotted* mule driver; get yourself along, you—get up."

He shouted in that way for half an hour, and everybody seemed to feel the force of his remarks.

This matter of Scouts is an important thing to the scout as well as to the army. Some of our men went through perils. One man by the name of Mussey rode through the enemy's lines up to Fort de Russy and back, being a distance of 127 miles, in 36 hours. He broke down a first-class mule, trailed him away, traded his horse away, was taken prisoner twice, was detained five hours of the 36 by his captors, got off upon one pretext and another, and at last was chased quite into the fort (then in our hands) by a party who he afterward heard had scent of him and swore to hang him to the next tree. And all this he must do for pure love of the thing, for the pay is small.

Your principal business on the march is to see that you get bread and meat by day, and a place to sleep by night. Another moral reflection of mine is that the great Commander is he who has the business of his army well and systematically arranged, whose Quartermaster and Commissary Departments are so perfect that every soldier has good transportation, and food every day, and every animal is kept well fed and strong. War is an enormous business. Bravery in the General is all very well, but business is what makes an army.

THE NEGROES.

Everywhere the slaves came out to meet us, and hung on the rancos, all ages, sexes and colors, gay, and anxious to tell us all they could, and to help us from their little store of eggs, corn, chickens, &c. They are, of course, ignorant, dirty ragged creatures, and not a bit better here than they are in Africa, I think; but they are quick and hopeful. One old fellow in the midst of a crowd at FARR's place, shouted out to us as we passed—

"Massa Linkern comin along—

He is dat ?"

And they all scanned our faces, expecting a deliverer to appear.

One old man at FARR's place stopped me to tell me his story. He said that last year, when BANKS withdrew after a skirmish, some of the negroes helped themselves to the dead soldiers' guns, and a day or two after a rebel soldier gave to his care two guns, to be kept for his return; one of his fellow-slaves betrayed the fact, so some white men hung him—hung him twice—"But I didn't die, massa, and here is, and glad to see you wid my old eyes."

The negroes upon Jos CHAMBERS' place all agreed in the same story. I overtook an old man, who had joined our march, and asked him how he got along. He said:

"Oh, master! since you was here last, we have had dreadful times. We seen stars in the day time."

"How so?"

"They treated us dreadful bad."

"What did they do?"

"They beat us, and they hung us, and starved us."

"What for?"

"Just because they could, and to spite us, 'cause they thought we liked the Yankees."

"Did they beat you?"

"Master, I am jist one scar from here to here," (pointing along his back.)

"Did you behave badly?"

"No, master, they did it just 'cause they could, and to spite us."

"What did they do to the rest?"

"Why, the day after you left, they jist had us all out in a row and told us they was going to shoot us, and they did hang two of us; and Mr. France, the overseer, (Silas France,) knocked one with a fence rail, and he died next day. Oh, master! we seen stars in de day time. And now we going with you, we go back no mo!"

He was 70 years old. I found the whole party scattered along the road, and they told the same story.

Please remember this chivalrous master was Joseph CHAMBERS, now a Lieutenant in the Southern army, and this experienced overseer was Silas FRANCE. He was taken into Alexandria to-day, and I hope may himself "see stars in de day time."

I came upon a child of a boy, nearly white, mounted upon a carcass of a pony, who had been with us for days on this tiresome march; he certainly was not more than nine years old, so I said.

"My boy, what regiment do you belong to?"

He answered quickly:

"Eighty-seventh Illinois Mounted Infantry—hurrah!"

One of our Majors was so unfeeling as to say:

"And you, I suppose, are the mounted infant?"

Troops of them are now marching on with us. They all say:

"We go where you go," and

"What you going to do wid us, anyway?"

It is a fearful question, for we don't raise life, white or black, and what cannot take care of itself gets under the wheels. I said to one of them, "What are you going to do with yourselves? Can you take care of yourselves if you can be free?"

"Well, I think so. I have learned myself to be a blacksmith and a sugar-maker—not a very good one, master; and I have done a good deal for my master and mistress, and this year I have had to raise my own food, too?"

"What time do you have to raise it?"

"Only Sundays. We worked for them from sun to sun."

I believe he spoke the truth. But in this upturning of all things, thousands must perish of neglect and want, before any reorganization can take place. They are knocked about by our soldiers in all ways, but notwithstanding all, they say,

"We not going back to dem, (their old masters,) no way."

They like army life, and make excellent soldiers when in the hands of decent officers, which, I am told, is a rare good fortune. Many officers of white regiments look down upon the officers of black ones, and so the old, poison of Slavery continues to work.

THE WHITE FOLKS.

Along the march are not a fascinating population. The larger part of the wealthy people have gone to parts unknown, leaving base representatives in their places, or deserted houses. I am told that there is one handsome young woman left in Louisiana—a Miss Darnall—but the testimony comes from one of our officers, who having been out of Fort Hudson at least two weeks, is not in my opinion a safe witness. He, however, is rapturous, and I hope Miss DARNALL is correct in his description, for certainly the female gender in these parts is not what it ought to be. The people we saw along our line of march are mostly the French creole population, called by many here, "Cajeans," (Acadians,) and are the reputed descendants of LONGFELLOW's *Evangeline*—very agreeable to them, but not creditable to Evangeline. They are a weak, inoffensive class, content to be poor and subjected; they are not good-looking; but as most of the able-bodied among them have been pressed into the rebel ranks, I am of course judging sheerily. Some of them have been brought in by our mounting parties, who say they are deceiving and glad to get to us. They say they have been badly treated and wretchedly fed, but they show no signs of starvation, and may be spies, though I think not. The creole women I saw seen are not bitter in their talk, as the women of American descent are—they are very fierce yet. We stopped for half an hour at the house of a mother and two daughters, fine girls, surely. They said:

"Wait a little—we know we are down now; but we shall be up again soon."

"But you were once very rich here, had all you could want, a good dag to live under, and were our masters, but when you broke off from us did you not make a mistake?"

"No," said my young lady, "we will never live with the Yankees again."

"Then I am thinking they will have to live with you," I said.

But the old lady said, with tears in her eyes, "We shall never again see such times as we have seen. North and South have suffered alike, and must continue to."

I replied—"They have both suffered, but not alike. We have lost our brave young men as you have, but we have not lost our country, or our cause—we are not beaten, and we shall not be."

This was bitter, I know, and the young ladies wished to stick the carving knife into me; but they did not.

The upper classes are bitter, for they feel they are beaten; they will, I hope, disappear from the scene, and give place to a better people; they wazed fat and kicked, and God punishes that kind sometimes. But one of the curious facts in the history of the human mind is that these people constantly appeal to the "Constitution" to protect their property in slaves—they dwelt here now, high and low, even Gov. ALLEN thinks we ought to hunt up and return their runaways. It can't be beaten into their heads that they have done and are doing their utmost to destroy that Government, which once did protect them against their poor niggers. Madness and folly have possessed them; it is all right—"God wills it."

THE RESULTS SO FAR.

At this time De Russy and Alexandria are occupied. The roads are cleared out from all the State below this; but WALLACE and his army have slipped through and escaped. There is a feeling of disappointment in our army, and Maje. Hows and Cowan, Capts. Emory and Cowan represent it—mildly to be sure—Gen. LEE says nothing; but I feel justified in saying that he hoped to have got between them and Texas, and was four days too late, and somebody is to blame. The losses of Gen. BANKS's command at Fort De Russy were five killed and some thirty wounded. I will get their names if possible. Shreveport is still in the hands of the rebels, and there are one iron-clad and seven transports there, waiting to be burned by them, as is their custom.

THE CUSTOM-HOUSE FORGERIES.

Examination of John W. Hunter Continued—Mr. Cisco's Evidence Renewed—Remarkable Result of a Test of Mr. Cisco's Infallibility on Signatures.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.

Before Commissioner White.

The examination in the case of John W. Hunter was resumed on Tuesday afternoon. Judge Pierrepont, counsel for Mr. Hunter, argued at some length the question of his right to submit Mr. Cisco to certain tests, to prove his opinion as an expert in handwriting. His remarks were listened to with great attention, and the result of the test already applied to Mr. Cisco created a marked sensation among his hearers.

REMARKS OF JUDGE PIERREPONT.

I wish to bring up the question which we started yesterday, in relation to the presentation to Mr. Cisco of other checks of Mr. Hunter. If your Honor please, I think I have the right, as matter of law, to present to Mr. Cisco signatures of John W. Hunter, either genuine or otherwise, for this purpose and for this reason. When Mr. Cisco was on the stand here as witness, to testify to handwriting, he did not testify as an ordinary man testifies to handwriting at all, and it is not on the subject of his simple opinion as to the handwriting that I make this offer, but it is on a widely different question. On the first day that Mr. Cisco was examined, which was on Friday of last week, he stated these words, then fully reported and taken down. In answer to the question, "Who wrote those two checks," he says, "John W. Hunter; no other man could have written them, and presently after, "It is as clear as that the sun shines. I cannot be deceived in a signature with which I am well acquainted. Mr. Hunter has many peculiarities—no one can imitate Mr. Hunter's peculiarities." Now that is not an opinion on the subject of Mr. Hunter's handwriting. This your Honor will remember was on the direct examination. Now, yesterday he came here, and I repeated those very words, having taken them down—I repeated them to him, and had the reporter take them down, and I said, "Mr. Cisco, do you wish to modify that, or do you still retain the same confidence?" and he said he did not wish to modify it, but that his confidence remained the same. That was yesterday. Now Mr. Cisco was not obliged to say on his direct examination that no other man could have imitated that signature of Mr. Hunter's, but it was really important evidence to have it so. If Mr. Cisco can make your Honor believe that no other man could have imitated it, then it is not a forgery. That is a logical conclusion from which no man can escape, therefore Mr. Cisco has given, on his direct examination, evidence of the utmost importance, when he swears with all that positiveness, that no other man could have imitated those signatures, and that Hunter's handwriting had peculiarities which no man could imitate, and which, he says, in addition to that, Mr. Hunter could not disguise. Now, that is very important evidence; because, if it be true, it excludes the possibility that Mr. Hunter did not write that—there is no possibility that he did not write them if no other mortal man could have done it. There is no escape from that logic, and, if true, it must have a very strong influence on your Honor's mind. Now, I have a right to test the truth of what Mr. Cisco says on that point, as to whether any man could have written them. It is not on the point of his opinion about the handwriting—it is on the point of whether any other man could have written them. He says no other man could; that there are peculiarities about his hand which no man could imitate, and that he could not disguise his handwriting. Now, I propose to prove that it is not true, and if I have the opportunity, I shall prove it. Mr. Cisco, when asked whether he would run that test, Mr. Gerard objecting, he says: "My counsel objects, but for that I would do it." My counsel objects; I know just Mr. Gerard was his counsel.

Mr. Smith: We say that Mr. Gerard is not his counsel.

Mr. Pierrepont: I know his counsel was Mr. Gerard from Mr. Cisco. He said that, and it is down on all the notes. I have examined the notes, and I know what I am talking about. He said "My counsel objects." Now, when Mr. Cisco swears that no other man could have written it, and that there are peculiarities about his handwriting which it is impossible for anybody but Hunter to write, I have a right to see whether he can stand the test of that examination, and to show him other checks of Hunter's, along with imitated ones, and let him state whether another man had written just like that or not, and let him dare to put himself there and test it; and if he does dare to put himself there and submit to that test, he will see what its confidence will do to him to, and what, but for the caution of his counsel, would yesterday have been done. I have a right as matter of law to do it—not on his opinion as to whether he believes that is Hunter's handwriting or not, but as his testimony on his direct examination, when he swore positively that no mortal man but Hunter could have written it; that Hunter had peculiarities which no man could copy, and that Hunter could not disguise his own hand; in addition to which he swore that he could not be deceived in a signature with which he was acquainted. Well, as he said that over with some confidence, when we came to the cross-examination yesterday, I reiterated those questions and made him say it all over again, and he said the same several times, very confidently. Just now, I said to him, I said: "Mr. Cisco, do you know Moses Taylor?" "Yes." "Have you talked with him about this subject?" "Yes, I have." "If Moses Taylor—if Mr. Coe, the President of the American Exchange Bank, should say that this was not Mr. Hunter's handwriting, would that affect your opinion?" "Not in the least," said he. "Well, Mr. Cisco, if they should say so, and fifty experts and bank men, who are familiar with his hand, should say the same thing, would that alter your mind?" "No," he says; "I make up my judgment independently." "Mr. Cisco, if a man should turn State's evidence, and should come here on the stand and swear under oath that he wrote those himself, would that shake your opinion?" "Not in the least," says he; "I would not believe such a man." Well, that is literally confident. Now, I had got Mr. Cisco to that point, and certainly to a degree of confidence that in my experience I had never heard before, and I doubt whether my learned friend, who has had great experience, ever heard such a thing in his life, as such confidence expressed by mortal man. I asked Mr. Cisco how long he had held that place—if he had not prided himself much upon his correctness and fidelity in his business—if he had not declared to leave it, with the reputation of having no fraud, no error, no mistake, and he said he had. "Have you not been wishing to get out of it?" He said he had. "Has not your health been impaired by being there?" "Yes." "Has not this reputation which you have laudably earned in that office been very dear to you?" "Yes, dearer to me than anything on earth but my wife and children." I am giving the exact language. I said, "Mr. Cisco, you are drawing gold certificates now?" "Yes, Sir." "And they are paid in the Custom-house?" "Yes, Sir." "Well, if one of those gold certificates should be returned to your office, and you should see that the certificate was a forgery, you would say so, would not, you?" "Yes, I would say so." "Would not you think it an outrage if you should be arrested because you had said that it was a forgery?" Well he says, "I would," and seemed shocked that anybody would think that it would not be an outrage. He did not seem to think that he had undertaken to place Mr. Hunter in precisely the same condition. After he had reached this utter confidence beyond all that mortal man has a right to say he possesses, then this thing occurred. "Mr. Cisco, you said there were attempts at disguising Hunter's hand?" "Yes," he said there were, and he pointed them out. After he had fixed it as firmly as possible, I took out this paper, held it up, and asked me friend who she is here. "Have you a penknife?" He took out a little pair of scissors, and said, "This will do just as well." I took the pair of scissors and cut that off, and tore the other off, and your Honor marked it. I said, "Mr. Cisco, is that your handwriting?" "Unquestionably," said he—I am giving exact language. "Does it alter it any in your judgment that it is blurred a little there?" Not at all. It is unquestionably my handwriting." Then I went on a little further and made the still further sweep that nobody could deceive him in a signature with which he was familiar. Now I sought to state to you that that signature he had never seen before since God Almighty made him—it was written by a man who was and is now sitting there, and it was written for the purpose of testing him; and yet that man is here under all these solemnities to blacken and break down that poor man whose reputation is as dear to him, and whose children are as dear to him as Cisco's bank reputation is to him. Now, what will he say, and that's why I was so urgent to have him here; I presume he will swear that it is his handwriting, and fearing that I made all preparations beforehand, and the man is here that wrote it, and Mr Coe was present and five or six eminent bankers of this City, who saw the thing done. It was written by Mr. Abbott Law's clerk, Mr. Levi. These gentlemen knew that Mr. Cisco's mind and feeling and urgency about this matter was causing him to mislead you, my friends, terribly, awfully, and this will react with a power he is little aware of. I can tell him up to this point he may have let his zeal about his office deceive him. I believe he has; zeal buried him to deceive my friend, Smith, to deceive Mr. Gerard; but from this hour onward, if this is prosecuted, it shall be before this whole community known as a malicious prosecution. To this hour, we will say it is a mistake—from this hour it shall be malicious. Now I do not say this with any threat, and I hope my friends will not misunderstand it. I say that with these things which have here come out, it is due to Mr. Smith himself, as the District-Attorney, that he shall not proceed with this case any further until he has made an investigation into what kind of evidence he is going to produce. He was induced, through Mr. Cisco, to make an affidavit—an unusual thing—a thing that never occurred before in this community—never. I defy them to find a record of a single instance where a District-Attorney has done such a thing when he had no knowledge of the subject. Now, I state to these gentlemen here, and they will find it out if they ever examine it, that it is not a thing to be kept in a corner, and that this whole commercial community who know Hunter, and who understand this thing perfectly well, and who have examined this handwriting, know perfectly well that this is a gross and unquestionable forgery, and it will be proved so beyond all question and all doubt. And now, for the benefit of my friend, I will tell him a single fact. I was told that Mr. Ford, in the Bank of the Republic, had said that it was Hunter's signature. I have seen Mr. Ford myself. I knew him well; and Mr. Ford told me he had said it looked like Hunter's signature, but he had no belief it was his, and he will swear so if he is brought on the stand, and I shall produce him. Now when these things are known, it is proper I should suggest—and I know these gentlemen will not misunderstand—I am making this appeal to justice, to humanity, to common right, and to common decency—that this thing shall not be pursued until these gentlemen have investigated it, to see where they are going to land. They do not know. I know they are misled. They are utterly deceived about this matter. And in these bank books that are here produced to-day, you saw what the theory was, and you saw how it turned out—that every single dollar that the witness mentions, is accounted for as plain as anything could be—no power—not even omnipotence, will be able to discern the least difficulty or defect. Now, all I ask is that the District Attorney shall look to this matter, and see that some one whose reputation of office is not involved, shall advise him, and give him their opinion. That is all I ask, and I do ask it, and I say if it goes on, that I may have a chance to tell Mr. Cisco.

Mr. Gerard and Mr. Smith both replied to these remarks. Mr. Gerard pledging that he was Mr. Cisco's counsel, and Mr. Smith giving a history of his connection with the case.

The Court declined to permit any tests to be applied to Mr. Cisco on the ground that his evidence was only a positive expression of his opinion.

Nothing was done yesterday in this examination. The Commissioner decided to exclude the question asked Mr. Vermilye, and which it was proposed to ask other witnesses, viz., whether, in his opinion as an expert, the signatures of John W. Hunter to these two checks is in a natural hand, or a simulated one. Further hearing adjourned until Monday.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Over and Terminer. *Part II.*—Nos. 1196, 1158, 1130, 84, 1200, 1220, 1501, 496, 898, 1026, 1196, 1408, 604, 541, 392, 472, 366, 892, 926, 1240. *Part III.*—Nos. 618, 620, 1473, 1225, 1063, 791, 812, 587, 871, 1547, 1949, 649, 709, 1095, 482, 815, 821, 1119, 1082, 1169.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 322, 290, 269, 461, 101, 466, 142, 482, 492, 442, 449, 321, 504, 214. *Part III.*—Nos. 507, 139, 451, 97, 402, 453, 145, 384, 385, 401, 461, 493, 445, 310, 118.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Part I.*—Nos. 2372, 1092, 2859, 2861, 2863, 2865, 2867, 2869, 2871, 2873, 2875, 2877, 2879, 2881, 2883. *Part II.*—Same as 12th.

Patent Case—Bran-Dusters.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Before Judge Shipman and a Jury.

Daniel Barnum vs. J. T. Jones.—This case, which has been on trial for several days, was brought to a close on Monday morning. The case, which is a contest between rival patents for bran-dusters, has been tried twice before. This trial resulted in a verdict for the defendant.

For plaintiff, Mr. Keller; for defendant, Mr. Stoughton.

Another Litigation About the Glass Ballot-Boxes.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Peckham.

Matt vs. The City of Brooklyn.—This is an action to recover $6,600 and interest, as the price or value of 300 glass ballot-boxes, furnished by one Samuel C. Jollie to the Commissioners of the Metropolitan Police District, for the use of the defendant, a municipal corporation. The defendant made no contract or agreement with Jollie, but is to be charged with liability, if at all, under the Metropolitan Police Act. It now came before the court on a motion to set aside inquest and judgment for irregularity, and for leave to renew a motion to have default excused on terms. The judgment was for $6,503. The irregularities complained of were: 1. That the inquest was taken when too cause was not upon the calendar. 2. That the pretended order for an inquest, December, 1862, between spent and until on the final adjournment of that circuit.

If, for any reason, the motion cannot be heard, the counsel for the defendant, as *amicus curiæ*, asked leave to suggest to the court that the statements upon which the order of February 11 was made are, in their whole scope and meaning, untrue, and that the plaintiff's practice has been inequitable, oppressive, and a fraud upon the court.

Plaintiff's counsel claimed that manifest injustice would be done if this judgment is allowed to stand. A municipal corporation of undoubted solvency, favorably known to the court as scrupulous in maintaining its credit, is thereby interposed between the advice of its sworn law advisers, and anxious only to establish safeguards against frauds upon its treasury and the public, is to be cut off from a trial upon its merits to satisfy the shameless rapacity of the person who controls this unjust claim. The motion papers would justify a renewal without leave of the court (Willet *ex.* Fayerweather, 1 Barb. 72.) The decision or motion is never regarded in the light of *res adjudicata*. A renewal in furtherance of justice should be allowed (Snyder *vs.* Waite, 16 How. Pr. 231.)

The plaintiff raised various preliminary objections, which were overruled, as were also defendant's objections for irregularity. On the merits, however, and upon the payment of the usual costs, the court granted the motion, and ordered the cause upon the calendar.

Beebe, Dean & Donohue for the plaintiff; J. Francis Walton for defendant.

Injunction Against the Mariposa Company

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

Thomas S. Fish vs. The Mariposa Company and its Trustees, James Hoy, Morris Ketchum, George Opdyke, T. W. Park and John C. Fremont.—On motion of John T. Cochran, Esq., an injunction was granted yesterday restraining the Mariposa Company and its trustees from issuing negotiable bonds of the Company. The plaintiff alleges that the trustees of the company have issued bonds to the amount of $1,500,000; that the net earnings of the estate, as shown from the 1st day of January, 1863, to 1st June of that year, were at the rate of $50,000 per month, and it is alleged that a much larger sum could have been realized, had the said trustees managed the estate more carefully; that the expenses of working the mine are less than ever; that the trustees have exhausted the $1,500,000, and contracted a floating debt of $700,000. And the plaintiff further alleges that, in violation of the rights of the stockholders, the trustees are now about to issue $2,000,000 in bonds, and to sell them at less than their par value.

The Corporation Advertising.

This vexed question is opened afresh. On last Saturday Comptroller BRENNAN received the following:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, April 9, 1864.

Hon. Matthew T. Brennan, Comptroller of the City of New-York:

DEAR SIR: I hereby revoke and withdraw the authorization heretofore given certain newspapers to publish advertisements for or relating to the proceedings, acts and official business of the Corporation of the City of New-York, the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York, or any of the Executive Departments of said City, to the extent of the powers vested in the Mayor under and by virtue of section 8 of an act entitled "An Act to enable the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York to raise money by tax for the use of the Corporation of the City of New-York," passed April 24, 1862, which provides that "no portion of the sums which shall hereafter be raised by tax or assessment, in the City and County of New-York, shall be paid for advertising, except the same shall have been incurred for advertisements in the newspapers authorized by the Mayor and Comptroller of the said City, who shall designate four papers having the largest daily circulation, and six others in their discretion, not to exceed ten in all."

And I hereby give you notice, that I do not authorize the incurring of any expense for advertising the proceedings, acts, or official business of the Corporation of the City of New-York, or of the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York, or of the Executive Departments of said City; and that I shall not countersign any warrants drawn in payment of any sum incurred for such advertisements, subsequent to this date, except in newspapers hereafter to be designated under the provisions of the aforegoing section of the said act of April 24, 1862.

Respectfully, your's,

A. OAKEY HALL, Mayor.

The Comptroller has had this letter printed, and a copy of it has been sent to each Corporation paper with the following note:

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, April 11, 1864.

SIR: Your attention is herewith called to a copy of a circular, which has been addressed to this department by His Honor the Mayor.

Yours respectfully,

MATHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

The Mayor's announcement astounded Comptroller BRENNAN, and he regards it as something out of the usual course of official etiquette. Mayor GUNNISON never having invited him to or sought any conference upon the subject of Corporation advertising, or the selection of Corporation papers, the Comptroller is unable to understand this summary manner of dealing with him. Had he taken any part upon the subject antagonistic to the Mayor, he would not be at a loss to understand the Mayor's motives; but as there has been no opportunity to evince or create any diversity of opinion between them, he regards the Mayor's letter as a determined attempt to compel him forthwith to go over anew the task of selecting Corporation papers under the section of the law referred to. The Comptroller doubts the right of either the Mayor, or himself, to undo the work of selecting the four daily papers of the largest circulation, until, the question of this preeminence of the journals selected is in some manner called up for review, and it is proved that some other journal or journals are entitled to it under the law, which is as follows:

"2. No portion of the sums which shall hereafter be raised by tax or assessment in the City and County of New-York shall be paid for advertising, except the same shall have been incurred for advertisements in the newspapers authorized by the Mayor and Comptroller of the said City, who shall designate four papers having the largest daily circulation, and six others in their discretion, not to exceed ten in all."

The right of withdrawal of authority claimed by the Mayor, the Comptroller thinks exists only so far as concerns the "six others" of the papers authorized to be selected.

The papers thus far chosen under the section quoted are the TIMES, *Herald*, *Sun*, and TRIBUNE, having the largest daily circulation, and the *Leader* and *Democrat*, leaving four more to be added. The papers named were designated as Corporation papers by Mayor OPDYKE and Comptroller BRENNAN.

Boston Wool Sales.

BOSTON, Tuesday, April 12.

About 300,000 pounds of domestic wool was sold to-day at auction by HORATIO HARRIS & Co. There was quite a large attendance, and the sale realized fair prices. The following is a list of the lots sold:

60,000 lbs. Fine Fleece, New-York State, at	74c.
12,000 lbs. Medium to Fine Minnesota	66
98,000 lbs. Fine Ohio	72
800 lbs. Coarse Ohio	67½
8,000 lbs. Medium Wisconsin	63
7 Bags Fleece, California	38
8,000 lbs. Extra California	42
6,000 lbs. Medium California	34½
10 Bags Super. Pulled	65
1,800 lbs. Fine Pulled, Fine Ohio	70½
2,000 lbs. Medium to Fine Michigan	71½
25,000 lbs. Fine Pennsylvania	70
2,000 lbs. Coarse Iowa	61
26,000 lbs. Fine Iowa	70½
2,000 lbs. Unwashed Iowa	48
4,000 lbs. Medium Fine Iowa	65½
7,000 lbs. Fine Iowa Clip	69½
18,000 lbs. Medium Pennsylvania	75
2,000 lbs. Coarse, New-York State	65
34,000 lbs. Fine New-York State	73
8,000 lbs. Medium New-York State	71½
5,000 lbs. Michigan	70
9,000 lbs. Coarse New-York State	67
15 sacks Extra Pulled	67½
16 sacks Extra Pulled	66
25 sacks Super Pulled	65½
18 sacks Super Pulled	63
1 sacks No. 1 Pulled	60½
5,000 lbs. Ohio and Michigan, unassorted fleece	70
30,000 lbs. Ohio and Michigan, unassorted fleece	70
5,000 lbs. Ohio and Michigan, unassorted fleece	77
5,000 lbs. Ohio and Michigan, unassorted fleece	77
5,000 lbs. Ohio and Michigan, unassorted fleece	77½
3 Bags Pulled, Washed	75
50 bales Fribs	31
1,300 lbs. Ohio	70

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange, APRIL 12, 1864.

$250 U. S. 6s '67	100	100 Erie Railway P. b10	113½
5,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Reg	115¾	150 do	113¾
20,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C.	109¾	200 do	113¾
10,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, Reg	114	200 Hudson R.	156¾
12,000 U. S. 6s, Gt. War Loan, N. Y. City	113	100 do	156
20,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C.	109	400 do	155¾
8,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.	109½	200 do	155¾
60,000 U. S. 5-20s, C.	109½	200 do	155¾
50,000 Tres. Notes, 2-10	100	200 do	156
10,000 Wm. Cent. & Ap.	112¾	1000 Harlem R.	169
2,000 do Feb. & Ag.	113¾	100 do	171
2,000 Tenn. 6s, 6s, '90	61¾	100 do	170
1,000 Ohio St. 6s, '81	109	100 do	170
17,000 Mo. State 6s	74¾	50 Nor. & West. R.	104¾
7,000 M. & Ind. 1st 7s, S. F. B.	90	500 Reading R.	104
3,000 Mo. 6s, issued to Pac. R.	60	200 do	105¾
2,500 La. State 6s	60	100 do	105¾
2,000 Cal. State 7s	102	200 do	105¾
10,000 Ohio & Miss. C.	64½	500 Mich. Cen. R.	155
10,000 do	64¾	200 do	155¾
20,000 do	65	100 do	156¾
20,000 do	65¾	200 M. S. & N. I. R.	115¾
25,000 do	65	100 do	115¾
15,000 do	b10 65	200 do	115¾
4,000 N. Y. C. 6s	112	200 do	154¾
1,000 N. Y. Cen. 7s	102	100 do	154¾
1,000 Har. R. 1st M.	110	100 Ill. C. Full Stock	136¾
2,000 Har. R. 2d M.	107	1200 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	140
2,000 Har. R. 3d M.	99½	100 do b15	140¾
12,000 Mich. So. S. F. M.	116¾	400 do	140¾
15,000 Al. & T. H. 1st M. F.	110	24 Clev. & Pitts. R.	131
5,000 Al. & T. H. 2d M. F.	97	100 do	131¾
1,000 A. & T. H. Int. B.	93¾	200 do	132
5,000 do	93¾	100 do b15	132¾
10,000 Chic. & N. W. 2 M.	106	100 do b10	132¾
10,000 C. & N. W. Int.	94	600 do	132¾
1,000 Ft. W. & C. 2d	110	23 Gal. & Chi. R.	141
1,000 Ft. W. & C. 3d	100	250 do	141¾
1,000 Ft. W. & C. 1st	111¾	500 do	143
2,000 Ch. & Pitts. 4th M.	69	100 do s60	141
50,000 Ch. & Alt. 1st M.	110	100 do s30	141
15,000 Alt. & C. W. 1st	90	100 do	141¾
do Ohio Divis.	109	200 Clev. & T. R.	154¾
10 Bank of Com'ce	117	400 do s30	154
25 Hanover Bank	106	100 Chi. & R. I. R.	124¾
6,000 Amer. Gold	175¾	100 do b10	124¾
1,000 do	175¾	100 do	124¾
100 Cit. Gas Brooklyn	75	100 do	124¾
200 Canton Co.	74	200 do	124
200 do b30	75¾	100 do b10	124
100 Del. & H. C. Co.	253	500 do	123¾
100 Central Coal Co.	63	200 do	123¾
400 do	63	100 do	123¾
200 Cum. Coal Pref.	60	200 Ch. B. & Quin.	146¾
100 do b10	65	300 Mil. & Pr. Du C. R.	86
1000 do	65	200 do	86¾
100 do s30	64¾	200 Tol. & Wabash	72¾
80 Amer. Coal Co.	107	800 do	74¾
600 do	105	40 New-Jersey R.	148
200 do	105¾	300 P., F. W. & C.	146¾
200 Quicksilver Min.	28¾	200 do b30	147¾
200 do	29	100 do b15	146¾
100 do b15	28¾	200 do	146¾
450 do b10	28	1200 do	146¾
200 do c	28¾	100 do	146¾
100 do	28	200 do s60	146¾
100 Cum. Transit	65	100 do s60	146
100 Pacific M. S. Co.	230	100 Alt. & T. R.	85¾
100 do	232¾	50 A. & T. R. R. Pref.	103
100 do	232¾	100 do	102¾
100 do b10	233	500 Chi. & N. W. R.	63¾
800 N. Y. Cen.	115	100 do	63¾
100 do b10	143¾	200 do	63¾
25 do	143¾	200 do b10	63
50 do b15	143¾	600 do b30	63¾
50 do	143¾	100 Chi. & N. W. R. Pr.	87¾
200 do s60	143	600 do	86
200 do	143	200 do b30	86¾
1000 Erie R.	125	300 do b10	86¾
100 do b30	125¾	100 Chi. & Alt. R.	90¾
200 do b30	126¾	100 Mer. & C. 1st Pr.	86
100 do b10	126¾	100 do	86¾
400 do	124¾	200 do	87¾
100 do s30	124¾	100 Har. & St. J. Pre.	70
200 do	124¾	200 Mar. Min. Co.	39
100 do	124¾	300 do	38¾
700 Hucks Co. Lead C.	45	150 Fourth National B.	101
100 Gregory Consol'd.	45	100 Chic. R.	100
200 Gregory Gold	35¾	300 Mich. S. & N. I. R.	64
200 G. B. G. M. Co.	70	100 Mich. S. & N. I. R.	65
100 Can. M. Co., Cal.	6	100 do b30	65¾

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C.	112¾	100 Harlem R.	172
2,500 do	112¾	100 do	174
200,000 U. S. 6s, Loans	99	100 Reading R.	104¾
15,000 Mo. St. 6s	74	200 do	104¾
10,000 O. & Miss. C.	64	500 Mich. Cen. R.	156
7,000 Canton Co.	74¾	100 do	157¾
1100 do	75	100 do	157¾
100 Cum. Coal Pref.	65¾	100 do	157¾
100 do s10	65¾	100 M. S. & N. I. R.	115¾
100 do	65¾	100 R. S. & M. L. R. G.	157¾
100 do	65¾	1000 Clev. & Pitts. R.	132
1000 Quicksil. M. Co.	28¾	100 Gal. & Chi. R.	142
100 do	28¾	100 do	143¾
100 do b30	27	100 do	143¾
200 do	28¾	200 do	143¾
150 Pacific M. S. Co.	234	100 do	143¾
300 N. Y. Cen. R.	143¾	100 Clev. & Tol. R.	136¾
100 Erie R.	126¾	500 Chi. & R. I. R.	139
200 do	126¾	200 do	134¾
200 do	126	50 Chi., Bur. & Q. R.	146¾
200 Erie R. Pr.	113¾	150 M. & P. Du C.	86
400 do	113¾	100 do b15	87
200 do	113¾	100 do	87
100 do	113¾	400 Tol. & Wab. R.	74¾
100 do b5	114	600 P., Ft. W. & Chi.	147
2000 Ill. C. R. S.	151

provisions of law applicable to corporations formed under this or a similar right, and subject to the duties and liabilities of trustees of the property, and if the first case the dissolution is not completed until the final decree of the petition has been granted by the court, nor is the second until he surrender has been accepted by the Superintendent.

To the same effect is a decision made by Chancellor WALWORTH in the case of *Ward vs. Ins. Insurance Company*, reported in 7 *Paige's Reports*, 294. He says: "Neither were the Directors of the corporation, even with the assent of the stockholders, authorized to discontinue their corporate business and wind up the affairs of the corporation or to distribute the capital among the stockholders, unless by the authority of a *special act* of the Legislature, or by the decree of this court dissolving such corporation in the manner prescribed by law." And he proceeds to say, "every corporation is, or at least in legal contemplation is supposed to be, created on account of the benefit which the public at large will derive from the existence of a corporate company, as well as for the individual benefit of the stockholders of the company."

In the view of the subject we cannot too seriously urge upon all persons concerned the duty and propriety of acting with deliberation and circumspection in what they may do; and we trust we need not add that legal action can have any effect whatever, save that any other form of action must be taken by the trustees of the bank who have the chief and responsibility of taking care of the bank as has been devolved.

EVARTS, SOUTHMAYD & CHOATE.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Wednesday, April 13, 1864—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 26 bbls. Ashes, 9,457 bbls. Flour, 96 bbls. and 225 bags Corn Meal, 3,795 bushels Wheat, 1,500 bushels Corn, 8,400 bushels Oats, 72 bushels Malt, 4,816 pkgs. Provisions, and 324 bbls. Whale Oil.

ASHES—Sales, to-day, 50 bbls. at $6 87½ for Pots, and $11 for Pearls, ⅌ 100 lbs. Stock, 443 bbls.

COFFEE—Is in more request at higher and rising prices. We quote Java, at 50c.@51c.; Laguayra and Maracaibo, 41c.@43c.; Rio, 38c.@44c.; St. Domingo, 41c.@43c.; ⅌ lb.

COTTON—Continues in good demand at advancing prices. Strict Middlings, 79c.@80c. ⅌ lb. Sales and receipts since our last, 2,600 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been vigorously sought after to-day, chiefly by speculators, at an advance of 10c.@15c. ⅌ bbl., but prices have declined 5c.@10c. ⅌ bbl. since the call, in consequence of further material rise. Sales since our last, 19,000 bbls., including Superfine State and Western at $7 40@$7 60; poor to choice extra State at $7 60@$8 50, chiefly at $8 00@$8 25; round-hoop extra State, shipping brands, at $8 25@$8 62½ ⅌ bbl.

Superfine State and Western ..... $7 40 @$7 60
Extra State ..... 7 60 @ 8 50
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c. 8 25 @10 50
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brds. 8 25 @10 50
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands. 8 75 @10 50
Extra Genesee ..... 8 50 @10 50
Poor to very choice extra Missouri. $8 50@$11 75
Superfine Flour in the good demand, at a small advance, chiefly for Southern account, sales of 600 bbls. at $8 00 for very poor to good superfine; $8 70@$11 50 for fancy to very choice extra brands, $9 bbl. Canadian Flour is less active but dearer; sales 250 bbls. extra at $7 90@$10 ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour is in demand at $5 00@$5 30 ⅌ bbl.; sales, 200 bbls. Corn Meal is in brisk request at $3 75@$5 00 for Jersey, $5 25 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl. Total sales 1,050 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in good demand, chiefly on speculation, at an advance of 2c.@3c. ⅌ bushel. Sales have been made of 61,000 bushels, including White Canadian, at $1 60; White of Western at $1 60@$1 65; Amber Western at $1 65@$1 68; Amber Iowa, Wisconsin and Green Bay at $1 60@$1 62, delivered; Milwaukee Club at $1 70@$1 75; Red Western at $1 60 delivered; Red Southern at $1 50@$1 55; Rye is more firm, with sales of 5,000 bushels at $1 32½@$1 35 for Western and State; Barley has been in active demand at $1 25@$1 35, uncorrected ⅌ bushel. Sales, 20,000 bushels. Barley Malt at $1 40@$1 60 ⅌ bushel. Sales, 2,400 bushels. 5,000 bushels Canada Peas were sold, for export, at 99c. ⅌ bushel.

HAY—North River Bale continues in good request and very firm at $1 20@$1 40 ⅌ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue inactive, yet steady, at 20c.@32c. for poor to strictly choice ⅌ lb.

NAVAL STORES—Are in moderate demand, the stating quote Turpentine at 90 10@$2 15 ⅌ gallon; Tar, $3 @$3 25; Rosin, $2 @$12 ⅌ 280 lbs.

OILS—Have been in more demand at buoyant prices. We quote Crude Whale at $1 10; Crude Sperm at $1 60; Bleached Winter Whale at $1 20@$1 25; Unbleached Sperm at $2 25@$2 35; Linseed at $1 00@$1 05; Neat's Foot, $1 15@$1 20; Crude Petroleum, 40c.@42c.; Refined do. at 64c.@66c. free, and brlls. 69c. in bond; Naphtha, 75c. ⅌ gallon; Turpentine, during the week ending yesterday, Messrs. Turner & Guerin advise thus: "The market has been much excited during the week at a further advance, and closes steady, with but little stock left in first hands not contracted for. The stock is all the yards here is 12,000 bbls. Crude and 42,000 bbls. Refined, and the arrivals of stock continue very moderate. We quote Crude at 30c.@31c. for 40° to 42° gravity, Refined, in bond, at 52c.@55c., the latter for prime White; delivery, at 62½c., with sales for balance of month, and for April delivery, at 67½c. for prime, free. Of Rosin Oil the supply is very light, for, on account of the anticipated tax, refiners are speculating and taking advantage of the existing law, and converting it as speedily as possible into free Oil; a large supply of which will be carried over the Summer, to supply our own Fall and Winter demand." The following are the receipts at, and exports from New-York of Petroleum for the week, and since Jan. 1:

	For the Week.	Since Jan. 1.
Receipts of Petroleum, bbls.	3,602	145,062
Exports of Petroleum, bbls.	7,961	107,121

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in good request chiefly on speculation, at a further material rise in prices. Sales, since our last, 8,500 bbls., at $26 00@$26 37½ for New Mess; $24 75@$25 for Mess, last season's packing; $26 50@$26 75 for two year old Mess; $25 50@$26 50 for Western and City Prime Mess; $23 25@$23 37 for Thin Mess, and $20 50@$22 75 for Old and New Prime, ⅌ bbl. Cut Meats continue in fair demand, at 14c.@15¼c. for Hams, and 11c.@11¼c. for Shoulders, ⅌ lb., sales 1,050 packages. Bacon is in good request, at 12½c.@15½c., according to quality, ⅌ lb.; sales, since our last, 1,600 boxes. Lard continues in brisk demand, at rising prices; sales 600 kegs and tcs., for immediate and future delivery, at 14c.@15c. ⅌ lb. Beef is in more demand, at firmer rates; sales 1,150 bbls., at $17 50@$19 50 for Extra Mess, and $16 50@$17 25 for Plain Mess, ⅌ bbl.; Prime Mess, $27@$28; India Mess, $30@$32. Choice India, $42 50 ⅌ tierce; sales 700 tcs. Beef Hams, $25@$26 ⅌ bbl. Butter is in more demand at 22c.@42c. for poor to choice State, and 25c.@35c. for Western. Cheese continues quiet, at 15c.@18½c. ⅌ lb.

RICE—Has been in good demand at rising prices, including Rangoon and Patna at $5 25@$5 75 ⅌ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Are in more request and are firmer. Sales since our last, 270 hhds., including New-Orleans, at 16½c.@19½c.; Porto Rico at 15c.@17c., and Cuba at 16c.@19½c. ⅌ lb. Refined Sugars continue in moderate demand, at 17c.@23c. ⅌ lb.

TALLOW—Sales since our last, 650,000 lbs., at 13¾c.@14c., and 55,000 lbs. Grease, at 12½c. ⅌ lb.

WHISKY—Sales have been reported of 5,100 bbls., State and Western, at $1 17@$1 20, closing at $1 19@$1 20 ⅌ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Have been very quiet to-day; rates continue unusually low, with 373 vessels of all classes in port. For Liverpool, the engagements include 7,000 bushels Wheat at 1d.; 8,000 bushels Peas at 2d.; 70 tons Bacon, Lard, Tallow, &c., by American vessels, at 22s. 6d.; 250 boxes Bacon, by a neutral vessel, at 22s. 6d.; 100 boxes do., by steamer, at 20s. For Glasgow, by steamer, 100 tcs. Lard at 17s. 6d., and 100 bbls. Tallow at 30s. For Marseilles, 200 tcs. Lard at 50 francs.

Movements of European Steamers.

From America.

City of London	April 16	New-York	Liverpool.
Teutonia	April 16	New-York	Southampton.
Hibernian	April 16	Portland	Liverpool.
Cunia	April 20	New-York	Liverpool.
Erinia	April 23	New-York	Liverpool.
Asia	April 27	Boston	Liverpool.
Borussia	April 30	New-York	Southampton.
City of New-York	April 30	New-York	Liverpool.
Australasian	May 4	New-York	Liverpool.
Arabia	May 11	New-York	Liverpool.
Saxonia	May 14	New-York	Southampton.
Scotia	May 18	New-York	Liverpool.
Germania	May 28	New-York	Southampton.

From Europe.

Borussia	April 2	Southampton	New-York.
Asia	April 3	Liverpool	Boston.
Glasgow	April 3	Liverpool	New-York.
Africa	April 4	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Manchester	April 4	Liverpool	New-York.
Australasian	April 5	Liverpool	New-York.
Arabia	April 12	Liverpool	Boston.
Saxonia	April 16	Southampton	New-York.
Scotia	April 22	Liverpool	New-York.
Africa	April 26	Liverpool	New-York.

For New-Orleans, Havana, &c.

Morning Star	April 20	New-York	New-Orleans.
Evening Star	April 26	New-York	New-Orleans.

* Via Havana.

European Mails.

The mails for Europe by the *Hibernian*, via Portland, will close at 1:30 P. M. on Friday.

The mails for the United Kingdom and the Continent by the *City of London*, will close on Saturday at 10:30 A. M.

The mails for Hamburg and the German States, by the *Hansonia*, will close on Saturday at 12:30 A. M.

For Havana and New-Orleans.

The mails for New-Orleans, by the *Morning Star*, will close on Saturday at 1:30 P. M., and those for Havana and the West Indies at 2 P. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

Post Mails close at ..... A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
South Mails close at ..... A. M. and 2 P. M.
Western Mails (via Hudson) close at ..... A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails ..... A. M., 1:30 and 4:30 P. M.
Mails for California, ... A. M., 1:30 and 4:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Washington and the Southwest leave daily at the New-York Post-office at 12 M., A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1 and 7 P. M.

FINANCIAL.

5 PER CENT.

10-40 BONDS.

We keep on hand for immediate delivery, an assortment of bonds of this new loan.

VERMILYE & CO.,
No. 44 Wall-st.

BLACK HAWK
GOLD MINING COMPANY.

MINES—BOBTAIL, GREGORY, &c., LODES, GILPIN CO., COLORADO.

CAPITAL, $2,000,000; SHARES, $100 EACH.

TRUSTEES.
F. H. JUDD, New-York.
W. L. LEE, Colorado.
ANTHONY ARNOULD, New-York.
GEO. BLISS, Jr., New-York.
O. W. CHILD, New-York.
J. WILLIAMS, New-York.
C. HALL, Pleasants, Baltimore.
LEONARD SWEET, Washington.
CARLOS PIERCE, Boston.
President—F. H. JUDD.
Vice-President—W. L. LEE.
Treasurer—WALTER S. LAWTON.
Secretary—G. LITTLEJOHN.
Counsel—JOHN S. WOODWARD.
General Director—MILO LEE.
OFFICE NO. 25 CLIFF ST., NEW-YORK.

UNITED STATES GOLD MINING COMPANY.

Organized under the laws of the State of New-York. Capital stock, $1,500,000 in 7,500 shares of $200 each.

WM. WHITEWRIGHT, Jr., New-York.
WM. A. BOOTH, New-York.
W. B. SCOTT, New-York.
JAMES T. FISH, New-York.
N. F. OGDEN, Chicago.
H. W. BOODY, New-York.
LOWELL HOLBROOK, New-York.
OFFICERS.
WM. WHITEWRIGHT, Jr., President.
H. H. BOODY, Vice-President.
J. F. STEPHENS, Secretary and Treasurer.
J. H. SCUDDER, Counsel.

Books of subscription for the sale of 37,500 shares of the capital stock of this company will be opened at the office of H. T. MORGAN & CO., No. 36 William-st., on WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of April inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., and close at 3 o'clock P. M. of the same day. Should a larger number of shares than the above indicated be subscribed for, they will be allotted by the Trustees.

Subscription price $10 per share, payable $3 at the time of subscribing, the balance on the call of the Trustees.

The Trustees will require $125,000 as a working capital.

WM. WHITEWRIGHT, Jr., President.

New-York, April 12, 1864.

"THE BROAD TOP COAL AND IRON Company" have about three thousand acres of the Broad Top Mountain Semi-Bituminous Coal Lands, carefully selected after a thorough geological survey.

Prof. Sherard Osborn, U. S. N., in his report upon these lands, made a few weeks since, uses the language: "Should you be fortunate enough to secure this property, I have no hesitation in stating that I believe you will have the same one of the most magnificent coal properties in the world." And again he says: "It is, in short, another Cumberland coal deposit in a geological sense, more readily accessible, and nearer to market."

The reports of other eminent Geologists and Mining Engineers, who have also examined these lands, prove conclusively that they contain all the coal seams of the celebrated Cumberland region, and certificates of some of the largest coal-mining, locomotive and other manufacturers, and of leading railroad and steamboat companies, attest the superiority of this coal over the Allegheny, Cumberland and other semi-bituminous coal.

Six feet of workable seams of coal underlie the whole of these lands, making an aggregate of some thirty-two feet of the best Semi-Bituminous coal. It is the nearest coal of this character to market both by railroad and canal, and is can be delivered in New-York and Philadelphia at a lower price than the Cumberland and Allegheny Coals.

The timber on these lands is of large growth, and the most valuable kinds, and will yield, it is estimated, fifty dollars per acre.

A vast amount of rich iron ores is also found upon the property, also, from the close contiguity of coal and ore, the ores have been pronounced this to be the best location in Pennsylvania for the manufacture of iron.

Many openings have already been made in the coal veins, and one colliery now being erected near Coalmont will be soon ready, it is calculated, to send coal to market.

All the coal cars and canal boats are supplied by the Broad Top and Huntingdon, the Pennsylvania and the Reading Railroads, and the Pennsylvania Canal Companies.

The village of Coalmont is upon this estate. About 50 good log, several miners' houses, a large boarding-house, and a well-finished hotel, 40 by 80 feet, are included in the purchase.

The Capital of the Company is $2,000,000, in 40,000 shares of $50 each.

The subscription book is now open at the office of Messrs. JEROME, RIGGS & CO., No. 44 Exchange-place, at $17 50 per share; $3 payable at the time of subscription, and $12 50 on the 4th May next.

OFFICE OF THE COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 161 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, April 11, 1864.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS, held this day, the following gentlemen were unanimously chosen:

Timothy G. Churchill,	A. L. Sayre,
George Opdyke,	B. H. Van Auken,
Montanie Ward,	Silas G. Brown,
Wilson G. Hunt,	Richard S. Palmer,
Joseph W. Meeks,	Dexter A. Hawkins,
Eben Sutton,	E. F. Babcock,
Daniel Butterfield,	James Olwell,
Elliot C. Cowdin,	Enoch Chamberlain,
Edwin C. Fuller, of Boston,	Thomas F. Way,
John L. Hasbrouck,	Lloyd L. Brixton,
James English,	Charles S. Churchill,
James N. Sarmouy,	Theo. C. Gotheson, Jr.,
John Gibney,	Theo. C. Gowney,
John Armstrong,	Edward Gothout,
Charles Denison,	Charles M. Cadlin,
George S. Satterlee,	John De Ruyter,
A. M. C. Smith,	Wm. H. Lee,
James A. Simpson,	George Naylor, Kingsland,
Francis Leland,	Otto Lonschler,
Edward Satterlee,	Wm. S. Opdyke.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, Timothy G. Churchill, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.

EDWARD KEMPTS, Secretary.

FOR SALE—$1,400 LONG ISLAND 6 PER CENT Bonds, interest payable January and July.

$600 22 Illinois State 6 per cent. Stock of 1877.

25 shares Union Western Telegraph Stock at 308.

20 shares Sixth-av. Railroad Company.

GEO. K. SLEIGHT, No. 21 William-st., Room No. 6.

GARRISON'S MINING COMPANY.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

Certificates for Stock are now ready at the office of the company, No. 28 William-st., where the prospectus and reports, and specimens of the ore, taken at the depths of 20, 40, 60, 80 and 120 feet, may be seen.

C. G. MEADE, Secretary.

LAKE GOLD MINING COMPANY.

COLORADO.

Books are now open at the office of TAYLOR BROTHERS, No. 36 Wall-st., for subscription to the capital stock of this Company, at the subscription price of $1 50 per share.

INSURANCE.

INSURANCE—SPECIAL NOTICE—PERSONS contemplating insuring their lives, and the risks thereof secured, should communicate with the undersigned, and obtain information of great importance to them. Address A. ANDREWS, Box 3,563 Post-office, New-York.

SAVINGS BANKS.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,

Corner 26-av. and 26th-st.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 7 P. M.

SIX PER CENT. interest allowed on all sums from $1 to $2,000. All moneys deposited on or before April 20 will draw interest from the 1st.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK—Chatham-square, New-York.

OPEN DAILY.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.

Deposits made now, or on or before April 20, will draw interest from April 1.

M. D. VAN PELT, President.
CHARLES D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
Jas. P. Cooper, Sec'y.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 429 AND 430 CANAL-ST., corner of Varick-st.

ASSETS, $1,075,439 63.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 and from 5 to 7 P. M.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on sums of $500 and under, and FIVE PER CENT. on larger amounts.

Deposits made now, or on or before April 20, will bear interest from April 1.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
G. S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST.—CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, corner of Bowery and Canal-st. Open every day from 9 to 5, and on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday evenings, from 6 to 7.

Deposits made on or before April 20, will bear interest from 1st inst.

Bank-books in English, German and French.

GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SIDNEY A. BURR, Secretary.

FURNITURE.

UNMATCHED CHAMBER FURNITURE—The best assortment of enameled furniture, in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, whole sale and retail; also, mattresses and palliasses. WARREN WARD, No. 377 Canal-st.

STORAGE OF FURNITURE—IN THE spacious new fire-proof building, Nos. 67 and 69 42-st., near Jefferson Market. Terms reasonable. Apply to ALBERT KUNZE, cabinet furniture warerooms, on the premises.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, April 11, 1864.

NOTICE TO BUILDERS.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until THURSDAY, April 14, for the erection of three wooden buildings for the Government. The plans and specifications of these buildings may be seen at this office.

STEWART VAN VLIET, Quartermaster.

FINANCIAL.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE SHOE and LEATHER BANK, to SATURDAY, the 12th day of March, 1864.

RESOURCES.		
1. 10 Treasury Notes, U. S. 5s		
2. Specie: U. S. Coin		
3. Certificates and Agency Coin	$9,191,422 00	
4. Loans and Discounts	$4,000,247 00	$13,191,669 00
5. Overdrafts		
6. Due from Banks: Exchanges and due from Banks	$2,142 16	
7. Real Estate	$125,000 00	
8. Other Banking Houses	$15,000 00	
9. Specie		100,783 17
10. Cash Items, viz.: Checks and Bank Notes received on deposit the day previous		157,420 03
11. Stocks, N. Y. State and U. S., with Comptroller		60,000 00
12. Bonds and Mortgages		
13. Bills of Solvent Banks and U. S. Demand Notes		400,000 00
14. Bills of Suspended Banks		
15. Loss and Expense Account		14,000 00
Total		$14,024,194 11
LIABILITIES.		
1. Capital		$150,000 00
2. Circulation Registered	$11,520 00	
3. Circulation not Registered		
Total	$11,520 00	
4. Less Notes on hand	$3,160 00	8,360 00
5. Profits		22,047 42
6. Due to Banks		1,304,166 19
7. Due to Individuals and Corporations (other than Banks and Depositors)		
8. Due Treasurer of the State of New-York		
9. Due Depositors on demand		2,044,525 71
10. Amount Due, not included under other of the above heads, unpaid Dividends		1,000 12
Total		$3,524,106 11

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.—I, ALEX. STROUD, President, and W. A. KISSAM, Cashier, of the SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, a Bank located and doing business at New-York, in said County, being duly and severally sworn, each for himself saith, that the foregoing is in all respects a true statement of the condition of the said Bank, before the transaction of any business on the morning of Saturday, the twelfth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, in respect to each and every of the items and matters therein contained, according to the best of his knowledge and belief; and that the business of the said Bank has been and is transacted at the location aforesaid.

(Signed.) A. V. STOUT, President.
W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn by both deponents, the 12th day of April, 1864.

W. B. BARNES, Commissioner of Deeds.

PACIFIC QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY.

50,000 SHARES, NOMINAL PAR ..... $100 EACH.
20,000 SHARES OFFERED ON SUBSCRIPTION, AT ..... $50 EACH.
$400,000 IN CASH RESERVED AS THE WORKING CAPITAL.

Books of subscription to the capital stock of the Pacific Quicksilver Mining Company will be opened on the 20th instant, at 11 o'clock, at the office of the undersigned.

Five dollars on each share will be paid at the time of subscribing, for which certificates will be issued entitling the owner to the shares, provided a further payment of $10 be made on the 30th instant, and $35 per share, with interest, be paid at or before the times when called for by the Trustees.

TRUSTEES.
WILLIAM BOND, New-York.
A. A. SUMNER, New-York.
D. RANDOLPH MARTIN, New-York.
JOSEPH B. STEWART, Washington City.
Gen. JOHN B. FRISBIE, California.
TREASURER.
D. RANDOLPH MARTIN.
SOLICITORS.
WHEELER & ARMSTRONG, in New-York.
CAMERLY & BARNES, in San Francisco.

No. 44 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, April 12, 1864.

In calling the attention of our friends and correspondents to the Pacific Quicksilver Mining Company, we beg to add the following statement, which is furnished to us from reliable sources:

The property of the Pacific Quicksilver Mining Company comprises the Cinnabar Claims of twenty small companies consolidated. The claims thus united, cover over three continuous miles in length of the Mammoth Lodge, in Napa County, California, about seventy miles from San Francisco. The richness of the Cinnabar is proved by the assay of Prof. Kent, of the United States Assay Office; a specimen assayed by him yielded 69 6-10 per cent. of quicksilver. The quicksilver mines of the world are limited, the principal supply thus far having been drawn from those of Almaden, in Spain, yielding 35 per cent., and those of Idria, in Austria. The mines of the Pacific Quicksilver Mining Company give promise of richness equal to the best of these, and worked with ample capital, of equal success. The want of capital has alone prevented their earlier development.

Of the great and increasing demand for Quicksilver, it is quite unnecessary to speak; per, of the large returns made by the few known mines of Cinnabar.

Every new mine, of gold or silver, creates an increased demand; and the small cost of this great property, free from incumbrance, on the terms offered, viz., only $2,000,000, for the property, with $400,000 in cash on hand, places it in a most favorable position.

A number of specimens taken by John T. Howard, Esq., of Brooklyn, from various parts of the ledge, can be seen at our office.

Very respectfully,
STIMSON, FRONK & CO.

TEN-FORTY LOAN.

SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK.

Designated Depository and Financial Agent of the United States.

NEW-YORK, March 29, 1864.

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, this bank will receive subscriptions to the loan of

UNITED STATES BONDS,

authorized by the Act of March 3, 1864, bearing date March 1, 1864, redeemable at the pleasure of the Government after ten years, and payable forty years from date, bearing interest at 5 per cent. a year, payable on bonds of $50 and $100 each, quarterly, and on all other bonds semi-annually, in coin.

Subscribers will receive either Registered or Coupon Bonds as they may prefer, and will be required to pay, in addition to the amount of the principal of the bonds, in lawful money, the accrued interest in coin (or in United States Notes at the rate of National Banks, adding 10 per cent. for premium until further notice,) from the 1st day of March, until the day of subscription and payment; or subscriptions can be made, bearing interest from date, without the payment of interest from the 1st of March, and premium thereon.

The usual commission of one-eighth of one per cent. will be allowed to banks, bankers and brokers.

HENRY A. HURLBUT, President.
A. G. ALLEN, Cashier.

Messrs. WM. & JOHN O'BRIEN, Bankers, No. 40 Wall-st., are authorized to receive subscriptions for this bank.

ALPINE GOLD COMPANY.

CAPITAL $1,500,000
SHARES ..... $10 each.

The property of this Company is situated in Gilpin County, Colorado Territory, and consists of 600 feet of mining claims on the following rich gold bearing lodes in Nevada, Gilpin Co.: "ALPS" and "CALIFORNIA."

These claims are among the very richest and best in Colorado.

An ample cash capital of ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS has been subscribed for at par.

The books open for subscription to a limited number of shares, at $10 per share, at the office of E. T. H. GIBSON, Esq., No. 54 William-st., to-day at 11 o'clock.

OFFICERS.
E. T. H. GIBSON, President.
H. V. POOR, Secretary and Treasurer.
TRUSTEES.
N. B. Palmer,
Cornelius S. Bushnell,
Henry J. Sigelow,
Henry V. Poor,
E. T. H. Gibson.

OFFICE OF THE GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Cor. Greenwich and Fulton-sts., NEW-YORK, April 12, 1864.

AT AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Company, held on Tuesday, 12th inst., the following gentlemen were unanimously elected for the ensuing year, viz.:

Leonard Kirby,	Thos. G. Gotchius,	Geo. W. Elder,
D. R. Martin,	J. H. Huddleston,	Jas. C. Gulick,
W. B. Skidmore,	Samuel Hands,	Thomas Reed,
John Bertram,	Jas. Bell,	Geo. Bird,
A. Rutherford,	Moses W. Flint,	Daniel J. Ross,
Geo. W. Savage,	Joseph Colwell,	G. G. Yrelin,
Henry Elsworth,	John Mustace,	W. W. Price,
Thomas Paton,	Joel D. Hunter,	S. T. Logan,
G. H. Lowrie,	Aaron Clapin,	Wm. V. Brice,
Hutson Buckley,	Edward Cook,	Geo. Opdyke,
Wilson G. Hunt,	O. H. Ludington,	W. H. Havemeyer,
W. A. Fowler,	Sam Wheeler,	Harvey Weed,
Daniel Drew,	Fred. Lacey,	Nath. Smith,
David Wagstaff,	Jas. A. Jacobus,	John Romer,
J. M. Benedict,	Abm. T. Buckley,	R. Throckmorton,
L. M. Gauthier,	Geo. Carpenter,	E. F. Livermore,
John J. Morris,	Robt. McLaughlin,	

and the following gentlemen, viz.:

Chas. E. Graham, Francis Jenkins, Hector Armstrong, were elected Inspectors for the next election, and at a subsequent meeting of the Board Leonard Kirby, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.

ALFRED A. REEVES, Secretary.

BENTON GOLD MINING COMPANY.

Subscribers to the capital stock of the BENTON GOLD MINING CO. will make payment and receive their certificates at the office of JOHN SIMPKINS & CO., No. 52 Wall-st., on THURSDAY, April 14, 1864. Subscribers' rights to stock will be forfeited unless payment be made prior to the 17th inst. By order of the Trustees.

F. W. CAPEN, Treasurer.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, April 11, 1864.

PARTIES HOLDING THIRTY ($30) OR more Full Coupons of Twenty ($20) or more Fractional Coupons, of the Loan of 1863, maturing on the 1st proximo, are requested to bring them in, with accurate schedules. Holders complying with the above request will have their coupons examined, in the order in which they are received, and checks given for them on the 30th inst., after 3 o'clock P. M., or as soon thereafter as the examination can be completed.

Blank schedules will be furnished upon application at the Interest Department of this Office.

JOHN J. CISCO, Assistant Treasurer.

THE ANTHRACITE GAS LIGHTING AND HEATING COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.—Capital $2,000,000; shares $100 each. Books of subscription for 20,000 shares of the capital stock of the company will be opened at our office on SATURDAY, April 16. The Common Council has granted to the company the right to lay pipes and mains throughout the entire City of New-York. Ten per cent. payable on subscription; the balance in instalments as the work progresses.

JEROME, RIGGS & CO., No. 44 Exchange-place.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTgage, in sums of $1,000 to $10,000; to run one, two, three or five years, or more, in sums of $10,000 to $50,000. Apply to JOHN JAFFRAY, in care of C. B. SIMONS, No. 2 Wall-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, April 12, 1864.

THE FOLLOWING CONTRACTS HAVE been awarded for these supplies under the proposals received under call of advertisement of February 22, 1864, for 2,000 tons, the bids under which were opened April 2, 1864:

Sterling & Co., St. Louis, 7,000 sets, at $25 25, St. Louis Arsenal.
Sterling & Co., St. Louis, 1,000 sets, at $26 25, St. Louis Arsenal.
Sterling & Co., St. Louis, 1,000 sets, at $26 25, St. Louis Arsenal.
Sterling & Co., St. Louis, 1,000 sets, at $26 25, Cincinnati Depot.
Sterling & Co., St. Louis, 1,000 sets, at $27 62, Cincinnati Depot.
George Peters, Newark, 2,000 sets, at $30 38, Frankford Arsenal.
George Peters, Newark, 1,000 sets, at $31, Allegheny Arsenal.
Geo. Peters, Newark, 1,000 sets, at $29 12, New-York Arsenal.
George Peters, Newark, 1,000 sets, at $30 62, New-York Arsenal.
George Peters, Newark, 1,000 sets, at $30 88, New-York Arsenal.
Chas. Sturms, New-York, 2,000 sets, at $29 38, New-York Arsenal.
Johnson Cummings, Springfield, 1,000 sets, at $28 25, New-York Arsenal.
Lacey, Meeker & Co., New-York, 6,000 sets, at $30 50, New-York Arsenal.

GEO. D. RAMSAY, Brigadier-General, Chief of Ordnance.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, assessed hereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

Regulating and grading Eighth-avenue from One Hundred and Fourteenth to One Hundred and Twenty-third streets.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land situated on both sides of Eighth-avenue and upon both sides of the intersecting streets, to the extent of half the block on each side of Eighth-avenue from One Hundred and Fourteenth to One Hundred and Twenty-third streets.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 95 Chambers-st., corner of New-Church, Court-house within thirty days from the date of this notice.

JACOB S. GARSED,
WM. A. DOOLEY, } Board of Assessors.
LOUIS JONES,

OFFICE, BOARD OF ASSESSORS, New Court-house, April 12, 1864.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS of the COMMON COUNCIL will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of making arrangements to receive the regiments returning on furlough, for the purpose of recruiting. Also, to make suitable arrangements to give them a ready arrival, and about to depart for the seat of war. All other business will be attended to at the regular hour on Saturday, Nos. 7 City Hall.

JOHN HARDY, Chairman.
R. W. TAYLOR, Recording.

THE COMMITTEE ON MARKETS OF the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall. All parties interested in papers referred to the committee, are invited to attend.

COUNCILMAN HAGERTY,
COUNCILMAN SCHAEFER,
COUNCILMAN COOK,
Committee on Markets.

THE COMMITTEE ON DONATIONS AND Charities of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock, M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties having business before the Committee, are requested to attend.

SAMUEL T. WEBSTER,
WM. S. OPDYKE,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Donations and Charities.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M. All parties having business with the committee are invited to attend.

GEORGE BCGRATH,
JEREMIAH JEFFERMAN,
CHARLES RILEY,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS OF THE Board of Councilmen will meet on WEDNESDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

PATRICK H. KEENAN,
PATRICK RUSSELL,
MICHAEL BROPHY,
Committee on Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON CLEANSING STREETS of the Board of Councilmen will meet on MONDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman KOSTER,
Councilman HAVILAND,
Committee on Cleansing Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON CROTON AQUEDUCT of the Board of Councilmen will meet on SATURDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HEALY,
Councilman HEFFERNAN,
Councilman FITZGERALD,
Committee on Croton Aqueduct.

THE COMMITTEE ON SALARIES AND Offices of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

All parties having business before the Committee are requested to attend.

CHARLES RILEY,
CHARLES G. GROSS,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Salaries and Offices.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Councilmen will meet at a meeting in Room No. 5 City Hall, on every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the committee are invited to attend.

PATRICK RUSSELL,
MICHAEL BROPHY,
WM. JOYCE,
Committee on Roads.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MARBLE MANTELS.

The best place in the City to purchase cheap and well finished mantels is at

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, APRIL 14, 1864.

TEN PAGES.

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WALLACK'S—Rosedale.

WINTER GARDEN—Faust.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—Our Wife—Lovalena.

BURTON'S GARDEN—The Fool's Revenge.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Great Asiatic Giant, Feejee Giant, Giant Girl, Giant Boy, Two Dwarfs, Moving War Figures, Infant Drummer, &c., as all hours Afternoon; Or, The Spirit of Beauty; Harrison, Comic Singer and Tyrolean Wonders, at 3 and 7½ P. M.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

We have important news from Kentucky this morning. The rebel forces under the ubiquitous Forrest have again turned up, and yesterday made a simultaneous attack on Fort Halleck, at Columbus, Ky., and on Fort Pillow, some distance below on the river, in Tennessee. The attack on Columbus was by the rebel Gen. Buford, who first sent a demand for a surrender, which was refused by Col. Lawrence, of the Thirty-fourth New-Jersey, in command of the post. The women and children had all been sent away. Buford, in his demand for a surrender, said he could guarantee no quarter to the black troops, even after they got in his possession. The fortunate arrival of three thousand veterans going home on furlough, however, would somewhat interfere with the rebel arrangements. The attack on Fort Pillow was going on all day during the 12th; and when the steamer passed a flag of truce was visible, though fighting was afterward resumed.

Dispatches from Knoxville report the assembling at that place, on the 12th inst., of the Knoxville-Greenville Convention, for the purpose of taking into consideration the separation of East Tennessee from the rest of the State. Gov. Johnson was present, and is reported as having made a strongly radical speech. The prospects of effecting the separation were not flattering.

The Baltimore steamer *Georgiana*, on the morning of the 12th, off New Point Comfort, picked up three deserters in a small skiff from Yorktown, making for the Eastern shore. Capt. Freeman hailed them three times, but they did not stop till the guard fired at them and brought them back. They were delivered over to the Provost-Marshal at Fortress Monroe.

Advices from the Army of the Potomac state that scouts bring the information that Longstreet, with the greater portion of his army, has arrived at Richmond, probably for the purpose of reinforcing Lee.

The latest reports from Chattanooga represent everything as very quiet in front of that place.

FROM EUROPE.

The Inman steamer *Etna*, from Liverpool March 30, and Queenstown, March 31, arrived at this port yesterday. The steamer *Peruvian*, from Liverpool March 31 and Londonderry April 1, was reported at Portland, thus bringing two days' later news. The latest dispatches via Queenstown concerning the steamship *City of New-York*, are to the effect that she will undoubtedly prove a total wreck. But the Captain of the *Etna* reports that the ship was lying easy and being lighted, and would undoubtedly be floated off. There had been no further fighting before Duppel. The loss in the terrible fight reported by the previous steamer are contemptibly small, and prove it to have been a very small affair. The Conference was certainly to be opened in London on the 12th of April. It was reported that Austria, Russia, France, Prussia and Denmark had accepted it. The Court of Assize of the Seine, France, sitting without a jury, has condemned Maximilian by contumacy to transportation, for participating in the conspiracy against the life of the Emperor. The latest dispatches report that it was asserted that negotiations between the Archduke Maximilian and the Emperor of Austria had terminated favorably. The health of His Holiness, the Pope, was much improved.

LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate yesterday the following bills were passed: Amending the charter of the Fort Morris Land Improvement Company; extending the time for the completion of the South Side Railroad; authorizing the construction of storage reservoirs in Croton River; the Soldier's Voting Bill was passed by 29 yeas, no nays; empowering the New-York Infirmary for Indigent Women to confer the title of M. D. A communication was received from Gen. Dix, relative to the imprisonment of Hawley D. Clapp, stating that Clapp is under arrest for being implicated in the most atrocious frauds upon recruits at Lafayette Hall, he being the chief bounty-broker. Gen. Dix states the amount of such frauds to be $400,000. The Supply Bill was considered during the afternoon session.

In the Assembly the following bills were passed: To repeal the act to facilitate the closing up of insolvent Insurance Companies; to incorporate the Seventh Ward Savings Bank; relative to statistical records in New-York. The Senate's amendments to the Soldiers' Voting Bill were non-concurred in, and a Committee of Conference was appointed on the same. The amended Metropolitan Police Act was passed, by a vote of ayes 68, noes 18. In the evening, the Assembly was mainly occupied with the consideration of claim bills. The Albany Bridge Bill was made the special order for Monday afternoon next.

GENERAL NEWS.

The trial of Daniel Brooks, the negro indicted for the murder of William Smith, a barkeeper in Mike Heller's saloon, on South-street, was concluded yesterday. The entire day was occupied in hearing the evidence for the defence, several of those who were witnesses when the shooting took place, testified that Smith, the deceased, threw three tumblers at Brooks and his friends, one of which hit the prisoner; that Smith then tried to push prisoner out of the room, and kicked him several times. Smith had an ice-pick in his hand when he struck Brooks.

In the case of John W. Hunter, now under examination before the United States Commissioner, no evidence was taken yesterday owing to the absence of the senior counsel for the defence. Judge Pierrepont's remarks upon Mr. Cisco's evidence and the means taken by counsel to test his reliability as an expert in handwriting will be found in full in the law column to-day. The result of this test offers one of the most remarkable instances on record of the liability of a witness to be mistaken even when his intentions to tell the truth are undoubted.

A man named Peter McArdle was stabbed with a dirk-knife in the hands of Peter Gibson, last evening, at No. 172 Elizabeth-street. He died almost instantly, the weapon having penetrated his heart. Gibson was immediately arrested by a Fourteenth Ward Policeman, and held to await the result of the Coroner's inquest, which will be held this morning.

Mr. A. A. Lovett, the Superintendent of the People's Line of Telegraph, died last evening, of apoplexy, at his office, No. 21 Wall-street. Mr. Lovett had long been identified with the telegraphic interests of the country, and was highly esteemed. His remains will be taken to Beverly, Mass., for interment.

Hugh Minick and one Johnson were yesterday arrested, as being two of the desperadoes who were engaged in the murderous attack on Sergt. Pollet Monday evening. They were committed in default of $2,000 bail each.

The Stock market closed firm yesterday, though not generally buoyant. The price of Gold, 177¾ ¾ cent. Government Stocks in continued large demand. Money, 7 ¾ cent., and in good supply. Subscriptions to the New Loan, nearly a million of dollars.

An active speculative demand prevailed yesterday for the principal kinds of Breadstuffs, Provisions, Cotton, Tallow and Whisky at higher and rising prices. Groceries, Hay, Hops, Oils, Spices, Wool and Tobacco were in good request and held with much more firmness. The Freight market was quite dull and heavy.

The Pretexts for Retrenching Freedom of Debate.

We are ashamed of the shifts of the supporters of the Speaker's resolution.

They cite the votes of the Democratic party twenty years ago, expelling Mr. Giddings. The action of slave-masters and their lackeys, the basest and meanest combination that ever cursed a free country, is held up as a fit rule of conduct for loyal men in these times. It is an insult. Sir Matthew Hale did not quote Jeffreys, nor does Garibaldi Bomba.

They point to the expulsion of Bright and Reid and Burnett in the last Congress. These men were not expelled for their opinions, but for their acts—Bright for correspondence with Jeff. Davis, then a rebel; the other two for having taken up arms in the rebel service. No expulsion was made in that Congress but for overt acts. It was precisely because no such act could be proved upon Senator Powell that the attempt to deprive him of his seat failed.

They pour virtuous indignation upon the false and ruinous doctrines of Long's speech, just as if it was only necessary to make a speech odious to make it punishable. All this piling up of patriotic agony has nothing to do with the real issue. The question is, whether the freedom of debate is or is not under any other restriction than that against "disorderly behavior," which is designated in the Constitution as an offence for which members may be punished. It is not pretended that Mr. Long was guilty of "disorderly behavior." His speech was perfectly calm and decorous, and from the beginning to the end he was not once called to order by the Speaker, whose duty, under the rules, it would have been to call him to order, had there been any breach of it. The offence was not in the behaviour, but in the doctrine. Can obnoxious doctrine justify expulsion? That is the vital point. It has not been met. It has been evaded.

Every man who reflects for a moment, sees that there is a momentous principle involved here. If two-thirds of either branch of Congress have a right to expel the remaining third, or any member of the remaining third, for opinions urged in debate, and that is henceforth to stand as the parliamentary law of the Republic, it is high time the thing were understood, and all further cant be stopped about our glorious institutions. Our claim to be considered a representative Government is a falsehood, if our Representatives are thus personally accountable to each other for the sentiments they express and the arguments they employ. There can be no security of representation without security of perfect freedom of utterance. Both securities stand on the same constitutional ground, and are alike unlimited. If the Second District of Ohio have chosen to send Alexander Long to the National Congress as their Representative, he has a right to be heard as such without intimidation or constraint of any kind whatsoever. His representative character is at an end the instant that freedom is interfered with. It is useless to say that he has abused his representative trust. That is a matter of opinion, and of it his constituents are the only lawful judges.

A great deal is said about the treasonable character of the speech, and particularly of its words: "I believe there are but two alternatives, and these are, either an acknowledgment of the independence of the South as an independent nation, or their complete subjugation and extermination as a people; and of these alternatives, I prefer the former." There is no more treason in that utterance, than in the other utterance made again and again in the House, directly and indirectly, that disunion would be preferable to a restoration of the slave power. We accord with neither. Our Unionism knows no alternative. It is exclusive, supreme, inevitable. We hold that if it were necessary—which, thank heaven, it is not—for the crushing of this rebellion, that every individual rebel within its limits should be crushed out of existence, it would be both the right and the duty of the Government to keep to this war until that thing were done. It would be its right, because its cause is just. It would be obligatory because the vital interests of untold generations are at stake—because the life of a nation is of greater consequence than the lives of any number of men, at any point of time, and national life—because if this Republican experiment is to go down in that endless strife and anarchy which must follow the disruption of the bonds holding these States, the world will take it as conclusive proof that civil freedom is but a delusion and a snare, and the dial of human progress will be put back for centuries. So, too, dreadful as will be the necessity, we would take again Slavery sooner than the death of the Republic—finding our consolation that there is no evil institution which must not crumble sooner or later before the Christian spirit of modern civilization. Yet far be it from us to say that it is necessarily treasonable to express different views upon either of these subjects—least of all, that it is treasonable for a Representative of the people to do this in the National Capitol, with all the sanctities of his oath upon him, and in the full consciousness of his accountability to his constituents. We would fling our pen from us forever sooner than it should defend for an instant such an application of constructive treason in the citadel of American liberty.

For Mr. Long personally we care nothing. Individuals *are* nothing in the presence of principles like this in issue. We suppose Mr. Long to be an honest man; but whether he is so or not, he has rights as a Representative which are sacred. Wilkes was the vilest wretch who ever sat in the British Parliament; yet when a parliamentary majority used arbitrary power toward him, the wrong shook the kingdom. What is Mr. Long's case to-day may, next year, be Mr. Stevens' case, or Mr. Conway's case, or Mr. Grinnell's case, or some other Representative's case, whose language two-thirds of the body may choose to put down as treasonable. No debater in that body can in future be safe, if this precedent is established. The vital concerns of the nation have been and never will be discussed without an enunciation of sentiments from some quarter which in some other quarter are deemed pregnant with disorganization and ruin. There was not a prominent Anti-Slavery man in the House, or in the Senate, in the time of the old Pro-Slavery *régime*, who was not some day or other denounced to his face as an enemy of his country; and for much of the time at least, two-thirds of the body would have been glad so to vote him, and thereupon expel him, had there been the slightest foundation for any such assumption of a two-thirds prerogative.

As a precedent, this resolution is infinitely more dangerous than the abuse of speech it seeks to punish. It is idle to declare that it will not be used wrongfully hereafter. That would depend on the greater or less extent of party violence, and this is no dependence at all. When representative rights have no other security than that, we may better renounce them altogether.

The Lieutenant-General's Report of His Last Great Victory.

Gen. Grant's later official reports differ from his earlier ones in somewhat the same kind and degree that his later operations differ from his earlier ones. Those who have in mind his first essays in military chronicling will remember in them something of the same crudity that marked his first battles. The report which we to-day present of the grand series of operations in Tennessee exhibits, on the contrary, the same calm, incisive, mature manipulation that characterized the combinations that drove Bragg, broken and routed, from before Chattanooga.

This fact signalizes the prominent quality in Gen. Grant's character. We mean his *growth*. Gen. Grant is not a great original military genius: his early career showed none of that flush and outflashing of the divine fire which marked the opening career of Napoleon, of Gustavus, and even of Charles XII. He began, as Frederick the Great began, by a series of operations that were so far from being brilliant, that even his successes, when he began to be successful, were commonly ascribed to "luck." He is a practical, energetic working man—failing in one plan trying another, but learning something always both from victories and defeats, and ending by snatching the laurels of first-class generalship. Napoleon remarked of Turenne that he was the only captain on record who grew bolder in proportion as he grew older. Grant justifies the parallel so far that his military career exhibits a steady development of audacity, skill and power.

The present report covers the series of highly important military events from the time Gen. Grant assumed command of the consolidated armies of the West, and established his headquarters at Chattanooga, down to the retreat of Bragg, after the actions of the 24th and 25th of November. It bears date Dec. 23, less than a month after the transactions recorded, and is a model of military promptitude. In this respect Gen. Grant resembles those Generals who take a year to write their reports, as little as their campaigns resemble his.

Gen. Grant's first act on assuming command has the interest of a dramatic situation. Learning that Gen. Rosecrans entertained fears of being compelled to fall back from Chattanooga on account of the impossibility of supplying the army, he telegraphed to Gen. Thomas to hold on till he arrived. The reply—characteristic of the sturdy old hero of Chickamauga—was: "I will hold the town till we starve." This was not even a distant contingency, for the garrison was at that time starving; and it became the first duty of Gen. Grant, on reaching Chattanooga, to relieve the position from the rebel investment. The enemy's lines extended from the Tennessee River above Chattanooga to the river at and below the point of Lookout Mountain below Chattanooga. True, we held possession of the country north of the river, but the communications were from sixty to seventy miles, over the most impracticable roads. Already more than ten thousand animals had perished in supplying half rations to the troops. "They could not," adds Gen. Grant, "have been supplied another week." This frightful condition and the still more frightful consequences it must have entailed, were removed from the Army of Chattanooga by the brilliant operation by which possession was obtained of Lookout Valley and the river opened for supplies, the details of which are fully given in the present report. Its immediate and historical importance can only be appreciated by the reflection of the unspeakable disaster that would have attended a compulsory retreat from Chattanooga; and retreat was inevitable, had not Grant done what he did.

The succeeding operations, the real purpose of which is now for the first time fully known, were of equal, if not greater importance. It will be remembered that Jeff. Davis, on the heels of the battle of Chickamauga, declared his purpose to "drive the Yankees out of Tennessee, if it took every man in the Southern Confederacy to do it." With the view of carrying this purpose into execution, Longstreet was detached from Bragg's army, and went into East Tennessee to destroy Burnside and recover Knoxville. To make the thing sure, several other divisions of the rebel army were to be secretly detached and sent to join Longstreet. One division of Buckner's corps actually went, and another was under way. Bragg's expectation was to hold Grant in check while the great design in East Tennessee should be executed; and the wily rebel went so far as to send a message to Grant, the text of which is given in the report, to the effect that "prudence would dictate the early removal of non-combatants from Chattanooga." Grant, however, read "between the lines" of this note, the real meaning of which he rightly divined, and in place of following this piece of gratuitous advice, and moving his *non-combatants* from Chattanooga, he moved his *combatants*, and in such style that Bragg was forced, after being thoroughly whipped at every point, to beat a hasty and demoralized retreat, which, by a vigorous pursuit was converted into a complete rout, in which the braggart rebel chief lost over six thousand prisoners, seven thousand stand of arms and nearly all his artillery. The strategic combinations and the maze of tactical operations by which these great results were wrought out, are fully set forth in the present report, which now takes its place among the historical archives of the war.

Great as was the immediate effect of the actions above indicated, their ulterior results have been undoubtedly still vaster. They utterly killed all possibility of an offensive movement by the rebels in Tennessee, and gave us secure hold of the great central mountain citadel of the South, which now insured to us as a possession forever, Gen. Grant has been able to leave in other hands, and take the field in Virginia, in whose restricted areas we hope to see him find another Vicksburgh. If he is able to make such a report of his campaign in Virginia as he has just made of his campaign in Tennessee, he will deserve even a deeper gratitude than he now commands.

A Peremptory Opinion.—Confidence in one's own judgment is a very excellent thing, in spite of the fact that it sometimes leads to a degree of dogmatism that seems very much like arrogance. Our excellent Sub-Treasurer, Mr. Cisco, in some testimony which he gave the other day as to the genuineness of the signature to a check which had been paid at his office, carried this confidence to an extent that would seem, to say the least, a little dangerous. He swore that the signature was genuine—that it was impossible for him to be deceived as to the handwriting of Mr. Hunter, whose name was signed to the check—that the opinions of any number of experts on the subject would not in the least shake his confidence in his own—that Mr. Hunter's sworn statement would not affect it,—and that if a man should turn State's evidence and swear that *he* forged the signature, Mr. Cisco would not believe him. This certainly is a very strong statement,—so strong as inevitably to suggest a suspicion that Mr. Cisco must have some very strong motive for proclaiming, under oath and with such extraordinary emphasis, his belief in the absolute infallibility of his own judgment in a matter concerning which, as everybody knows, the most skillful men in the world are constantly misled.

The action of Mr. Cisco in this instance seems the more remarkable, when it is remembered that the character of a man, who has hitherto stood quite as well as Mr. Cisco, (and more could not be said,) in this community, is to be blasted forever by this testimony, if it carries the weight Mr. Cisco thinks it deserves. Mr. Hunter's name has either been forged, or else Mr. Hunter has deliberately robbed the Government of three or four thousand dollars. For thirty years Mr. Hunter has held a place of high responsibility and trust in this City,—he has had opportunities to take hundreds of thousands of dollars from the public treasury, but no human being ever before uttered a syllable of suspicion as to his integrity. It certainly, on the face of the case, is quite as likely that his name has been forged as that he has turned dishonest suddenly on so small a temptation; and he is entitled to the fullest and fairest investigation of the whole affair before he is adjudged guilty,—even if Mr. Cisco's estimate of his own preternatural sagacity should be somewhat damaged thereby. Some remarks made by Judge Pierrepont, Mr. Hunter's counsel in this case, which will be found in another column, deserve and will repay attention in this connection.

Salaries of our Policemen.—We hope the Legislature will not overlook the bill now before them authorizing an increase in the salaries of the members of the police force in this City. They are entitled to it by every consideration of justice, and they certainly need it quite as much as any other portion of our fellow-citizens. We know that the increase, though not large for each person, still amounts to a large sum in the aggregate; but the City is willing to pay liberally those who really serve and protect its interests with fidelity and success. We hope the bill will receive the prompt and favorable action of the Legislature.

The Park.—Why will not the City authorities pull up the hideous little posts stuck up over the Park, like pins on a cribbage board? They are neither useful nor ornamental, and only help to disfigure still further what is quite ugly enough for all practical purposes already. Besides, they divert the attention of strangers who are admirers of art from the statue of Washington. Let the poor have them for firewood.

Amusements.

Last Day of Van Amburgh's showfid menagerie, the finest exhibition of the kind ever opened in this City. It will be open from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M.

COMMERCE WITH JAPAN.

Conclusion of a New Commercial Convention with the Japanese Government.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Kanagawa, Japan, Sunday, Jan. 31, 1864.

We are happy to be able to forward to you by this mail a copy of a convention "for the purpose of encouraging and facilitating the commerce of citizens of the United States in Japan."

In the original treaty made by our Ex-Minister, Mr. Harris, with this country for commercial purposes, a duty of five per cent. was agreed upon for *all* exports. Imports, however, were classified, and a duty of five per cent. fixed on most articles then thought likely to find a market in this country, such as manufactured cotton and woolen goods, materials for building and repairing ships and houses, &c. All those things not therein enumerated, without distinction, however, to pay twenty per cent., excepting wines and liquors, on which a tariff of thirty-five per cent. was fixed.

Five years' intercourse with Western nations has, however, not been without its effect in creating wants with this people, and our merchants to-day find themselves paying twenty per cent. duty on quite a long list of articles, which were overlooked by the framers of the treaty at the beginning. The necessity for an amendment in this respect has for some time been felt by all. It will be seen in the annexed copy, that this was attempted by our Minister a year ago, but which, in consequence of unavoidable circumstances, could not then be completed. This concession on the part of the Japanese has not been made at this time, as it may well be imagined, without its equivalents. Though not named in the convention, they are *understood*, and without which we very much doubt whether it ever would have been attained. The equivalents are *temporary closure of Osaka and Yeddo*, both of which should have been to-day ports of trade, according to the stipulations of the treaty of Mr. Harris.

The Japanese, we can assure your readers, have in this matter *by far the best of the bargain*. Of this, however, we shall speak at length in our next. For the present, suffice it to say, so far as our Minister is concerned, he *virtually* had no other alternative, without our Government was ready to force the Japanese into a compliance with that portion of the treaty. This it would have been obliged to undertake alone, as the European Powers had already consented to the closing of the above-named ports. We cannot pass, however, without giving Mr. Pruyn the credit due him for his sagacity in the matter, and for having obtained, in fact, signed, sealed and delivered, what the representatives of the other treaty Powers, up to this time, had failed to do, though promised to the Home Governments by the Embassy visiting Europe a year ago.

The date of the departure of the Second Japanese Embassy to Europe and America is now fixed for the 2d of February.

CONVENTION.

For the purpose of encouraging and facilitating the commerce of the United States in Japan, and His Excellency Robert H. Pruyn, Minister Resident of the United States in Japan, and His Excellency Sibata Sabaiaro, Governor of Foreign Affairs, both having full powers from their respective Governments, have agreed on the the following articles, viz:

Article I.—The following articles used in the preparation and making of tea shall be free of duty: sheet lead, solder, matting, rattan, oil for painting, indigo, alyssum, firing-pans, baskets.

Art. II.—The following articles shall be admitted at the reduced duty of five per cent.: Machines and machinery, drugs and medicines, iron, in pigs or bars; sheet iron and iron wire, tin plates, white sugars, in loaves or crushed; glass and glassware, clocks and watches, watch-chains, wines, malted and spirituous liquors.

Art. III.—The citizens of the United States importing or exporting goods shall always pay the duty fixed thereon, whether such goods are intended for their own use or not.

Art. IV.—This convention having been agreed upon a year ago, and its signature delayed through unavoidable circumstances, it is hereby agreed that the same shall go into effect at Kanagawa on the 9th of February next, corresponding to the first day of the first month of the fourth Japanese year of Bunkiu-No. and at Nagasaki and Hakodate, on the 9th day of March next, corresponding to the first day of the second month of the fourth year of Bunkiu-No.

Done in Quadruplicate, each copy being written in the English, Japanese and Dutch languages, all the versions having the same meaning, but the Dutch version shall be considered as the original.

In Witness whereof the above named Plenipotentiaries have hereunto set their hands and seals at the City of Yeddo, the 25th day of January, of the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-eighth corresponding to the twentieth day of the twelfth month of the third year of Bunkiu-No. of the Japanese era.

(L.S.) ROBT. H. PRUYN,
SIBATA SABAIARO.

The prohibition of the importation of Opium according to the existing treaty, remains in full force.

FROM MEXICO AND ST. DOMINGO.

Intelligence is received in this City from Havana to the 9th instant.

The Government authorities at Havana have made a formal inspection of the Canal of Vento, and have expressed their approbation of the enterprise.

Troops continue to arrive for the St. Domingo expedition.

The trouble between Juarez and Vasquez is much commented on by the Havana press, and it is alleged that the recent vote taken in the States of New-Leon and Coahuila proves the disposition of the people of those districts to submit to the Government instituted by the French invaders.

An effort is on foot in Havana to establish a university, which, both from its architectural appearance and the course of studies, will be worthy of the Cuban Capital. A site has been selected in the handsome suburb of the city, and the Government will probably take an active interest in the enterprise.

The Progress of Civilization in New-Jersey.

Trenton, Wednesday, April 13.

A concurrent resolution was introduced in the House to-day, proposing amendments to the Constitution, that the Legislature shall not hereafter grant exclusive privileges to any incorporated company, or deny to any persons or corporations franchises enjoyed by others; nor to extend any exclusive privileges now held by any incorporated company. The resolutions were laid on the table.

The Pirate Retribution.

Newark, N. J., Wednesday, April 13.

In the case of the pirate *Retribution*, two witnesses were sworn on the part of the Government, and testified that the vessel entered Nassau fully armed. The further consideration of the case was postponed two weeks.

The Iron-Clad Catawba Launched.

Cincinnati, Wednesday, April 13.

The iron-clad steamer *Catawba* was successfully launched here at noon to-day.

THE METROPOLITAN FAIR.

Continued Large Attendance—The Autographs and Holographs—The Fairies and the Fair—Receipts Yesterday $26,000.

NINTH DAY.

Yesterday, the ninth day of the fair, was the most unpleasant since its opening. The attendance, however, was fully as good as usual.

THE AUTOGRAPHS AND HOLOGRAPHS.

We alluded yesterday to a large and rare collection of autographs and holographs which is on exhibition and for sale at the Fair, having been contributed for the noble charity, in many instances at the cost of that keen regret which we are all prone to feel at parting with cherished heir-looms. The collection contains many letters of great historical and private interest, and it is doubtful if an splendid an opportunity was ever before offered for persons who are afflicted with the wild mania of possessing chirographic mementoes of earth's distinguished children, to indulge their innocent desires. Yet this very interesting department of the fair, it seems to us, does not attract attention according to its merits. "Located" in the Art Gallery, its modest glories are totally eclipsed by the superior splendors of the brilliant pictures which cover the walls. We expect, then, the expressions of gratitude from those of our readers who are curious in these matters, for guiding them to this hidden corner, where these written relics of renowned folk, of the present the past age, may be seen. Mindful of the hardness of the times, which even puts a check upon too extravagant an indulgence in the commendable luxury of benevolence, the presiding genii of the telegraph table have marked their prices very low—surprisingly low. There is here, however, some danger of a local rule in enthusiastic autograph collectors, on account of this very cheapness, thus if the disastrous pine of high prices obtained in other departments of the fair, found favor. For instance, the least enthusiastic person having a weakness for treasures of this kind, would scarcely hesitate to resist the temptation of purchasing for $5 a card picture of the hero Garibaldi, with autograph, which was not discovered until after sundry dollars had been been handed over for mementoes of other great dolls, and looking which no collection would be considered complete. And so enthusiastic are we ruined by the very cheapness of the precious things their hearts desire. Purses are exhausted, and the treasures of the catalogue still remain, luring fresh victims to the shrine of hero-worship. From such a vast and comprehensive collection it is difficult to select a tithe of the most notable for mention. In our examination we discovered hundreds of famous names, around which cluster all that is memorable in history, in science, in literature, in art—kings, poets, historians, philanthropists and priests—men whose lives are remarkable. Let us at random note a few. Probably among the most valuable is an original draft, in French, of a poem by Gounod, entitled, on occasion, and also a holograph of the good German, with his name wonderfully distinct. Rossini and Garibaldi send each one card photographs with signatures, generously in aid of the Fair. Rossini's picture shows that Time has laid his hand heavily upon him since his visit here. He looks very old and care-worn. In addition to Garibaldi's autograph there is exhibited the dagger which he wore during his Italian campaigns, marked with his initials. This was presented by Hon. George P. Marsh, our Consul at Rome, and is marked at $100. Such a reminder of the noble and patriotic Italian, daily hung on a library wall, would be a constant source of inspiration. The attachment and devotion of our own people, both living and dead, are fully represented. Three letters of Washington, an official order bearing in three places the emphatic and unmistakable signature of Jeff Davis, a note from Rosina Fuzzori, with a copy of the *Morning Post* of 1807, containing an advertisement of the steamboat running between New-York and Albany, and a variety of other letters from men not less famous. Probably the most valuable single letter in the collection was one under date of 1828, which sold on Tuesday for $60, being a familiar epistle from Sir Walter Scott to Washington Irving, speaking of a review of the *Sketch Book* in *Blackwood*, of Irving's approaching marriage, and other personal matters. A relic of Lincoln is to be seen, in part of a leaf from the original MS. of "St. Mark's Eve," in *Breckridge Hall*. All know how seldom the historian Parkman uses a pen—his injured sight compelling the employment of an amanuensis—but one of his rare holographs is to be found in the collection. The Bonaparte collection is unequaled, comprising letters and orders from the Emperor and his prominent Generals, of high historic interest. The musical collection includes the MSS. of Beethoven, Mendelssohn, Weber, Rossini, Meyerbeer, and others. Contemporaneous celebrities are well represented, and yet a few have made their autographical contributions specially for the fair, among them being the names of the Crown Princess of Prussia, Coelebs Amicus, and Rosser, the celebrated Military hero, can be had for a song—picture and autograph. (Only think of Lieut.-Gen. Grant's card photograph and signature selling for a one-dollar greenback. McClellan's bring fifty cents in postal currency. Longstreet's and Wayne's autographs are in good demand. One of Wayne's is put with the signature of Barbara Frietchie, the glorious old woman of Frederick, who has been immortalized in the Quaker poet's verse. Payne has presented a large number of excellent card photographs of all his works, taken by his son, and bearing the sculptor's own signature. We regret that our limited space prevents further allusion at present to this curious and interesting collection, but advise all who are interested to examine it themselves, assuring them of all needful attention at the hands of the ladies and gentlemen who are in charge. We append the names of the contributors: Hon. George P. Marsh, through Mrs. John Sherwood; the Comte and Comtesse Gigliucci, (Clara Novello,) of Turin; Joseph Aprosio, Esq., attaché of the United States Legation at Turin; Gen. Avezzana, of Turin; Dr. Angelo Mariani, of Milan; Dr. Cogswell, through Miss Hamilton; Washington Irving's collection, by Pierre M. Irving, through Miss Hamilton; Mr. George L. Schuyler, selected from family papers; Miss Mary M. Hamilton, Mrs. Morris Ketchum, Mrs. John Sherwood, Mr. John W. Ehninger, Mr. J. T. Fields, Boston; Mrs. R. G. White, Mrs. Little, Portland; Dr. Lieber; Right Rev. Bishop Potter, of Pennsylvania; Mrs. Fanny Kemble, and Mrs. Charles King.

RECEIPTS.

The receipts up to 3 o'clock were as follows:

Sales to 3 P. M.	$9,501 00
Admissions to Fourteenth-street	10,042 25
Admissions to Union-square	2,177 25
Donations	3,373 00
Total	$25,193 15

The total amount received at Union-square to date is $235,137 46.

The ninth day of the Great Fair was the most unpleasant since its opening, rain and snow fell by hours during the entire day and evening, still the crowd was as large as usual, and the enthusiasm fully as great. The receipts were not quite so large as on previous days, doubtless owing to the weather, still they were very satisfactory.

THE SWORDS.

The sentiment regarding the swords has not abated in the least, though the number of votes cast was not quite as large as on previous days. The vote at the Fourteenth-street Building yesterday, was as follows:

Total number of votes cast	7,718
Of which	
Gen. McClellan has received	3,004
Gen. Grant has received	3,741
Scattering	43
Gen. McClellan ahead	193

The Union Square Department—Entertainments to the Concert Hall, &c.

THE CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT.

The reduced price of admission, or the hope of avoiding a crowd, or the desire to pass away a dull evening pleasantly, were evidently influential inducements to brave the rain and visit Concert Hall last night in the estimate of the 2,800 ladies and gentlemen who crowded in there. The performance was given by Mr. Bonnie Hunter, in the double character of magician and musician.

The programme consisted of illusions adapted to the parlor or drawing-room, depending entirely upon the skill and adroitness of the performer, together with selections from the operas by the orchestra, and Thalberg's grand fantasia upon airs from "Sonnambula," played by Mr. Hellen on one of Chickering's grand pianos. The audience were evidently delighted with the evening's entertainment, manifesting their astonishment and delight at each new illusion by loud applause.

THE KNICKERBOCKER KITCHEN.

The kitchen was well attended last evening. Many people prefer eating here to the restaurant on Fourteenth-street. One thing is certainly in his favor—the table is exclusively supplied with home-made edibles. The milk sold here is cow's milk, and no water runs into it even in this rainy weather.

FAIRIES WORKING FOR THE FAIR.

One of the prettiest devices to swell the receipts of the Metropolitan Fair, while it gives innocent pleasure to thousands of children, is a representation of the story of "Cinderella, or the Little Glass Slipper," acted chiefly by children from five to thirteen years of age. Mr. Wheatley has kindly offered the use of Niblo's Garden for the purpose, and Mr. Fitz Hugh Ludlow has lent his skillful pen to put the story into proper shape, while the labor of getting up the performance, and the expense of putting a host of children into "court dresses," has been cheerfully assumed by Mrs. Gen. Fremont. The result will be a fairy-like spectacle. Over a hundred children will appear upon the stage, and go through their parts to the delight of many grown folks as well as little people. We are glad to see that there are no parties or cliques among the performers. A son of Gen. Frémont plays the part of *Prince*, while a son of Prof. Mears is the hero—a fit office for the inventor of the world-famous electric telegraph. The part of *Cinderella* will be performed by a daughter of the well-known artist, J. F. Cheney, who shows a skill beyond her years. The Queen's infanta is a little fellow of only seven years of age, who is said to show a marvelous genius on the violin. Mr. Donovan (of the famous Band) kindly takes charge of the orchestra, while his brother will direct the dances of the fairies. The representation will be given at Niblo's on Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Tickets may be obtained at the Fair building, Fourteenth-street, also at Niblo's Garden, the Book and Music stores.

[illegible] Hemorrhoids—among all the disagreeable complaints that follow not the decay of the vital, no [illegible] bowels must be the most implacable and mortifying [illegible] Now what has prevented consideration a thousand [illegible] shown even from the lists of friends, or perhaps the one most dearly cherished, from this source. You are ignorant of the cause yourself, the subject is so delicate—your most delicate friend will not mention it. Why not remove this one great barrier to your health, happy and happiness, at once, by using that justly popular Dentifrice, Fragrant SOZODONT, the most convenient, pleasant and effective gift for the toilet that world has ever produced.

Sold by Druggists everywhere at 75 cents per bottle.

A sedentary habit of body will eventually undermine the health, and violent purgatives afford only temporary relief; but Dr. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS, taken as directed, will soon remove it and all ailments, and effectually cure Disordered Stomach, Liver Complaint and Sick Headache. Sold by RITCHER, TYLER & CO., No. 182 Chambers and No. 1 Hudson-st., and by druggists generally.

D. Ransom's Self-acting Cut-all Sewing-machine, produces the eye, avoids bending, no basting. "No machine is complete without it." Price $1 50, with directions. Sent by mail free. Devoted to and for sale at the Pub. Fourteenth-street, in the sewing-machine room, and at the inventor's headquarters. WILCOX & GIBBS's sewing-machine office, No. 658 Broadway, New-York.

Ladies who are in Want of a Nice Cologne should try BURNETT'S. It is sold to be the as fine as Jicky. One bottle is sufficient. Druggists who would prefer sell a good article than a paper one which affords larger profits, will have this complaint other for sale.

All Prize-medal Sewing-Machines FOR SALE AND TO RENT BY BRICKS & COMPANY, 430 BROADWAY. Three doors below Broome-st.

Hernia or Rupture Certainly Cured! Since the fact has been established that this dangerous disease can be cured by using WHITE'S PATENT LEVER TRUSS, the demand upon us has been so great that we have been obliged to employ assistants; consequently, this has made some delay in filling orders, but hereafter all orders will be promptly attended to. This truss is LIGHT, CLEAN and EASY—NO PRESSURE on the BACK or SPERMATIC CORD—causes INWARD and OUTWARD PRESSURE, and perfectly controllable. A CURE GUARANTEED. FEMALE SUPPORTERS on hand. Also, adjustable SHOULDER BRACES, superior to all others. A stamp inclose for a pamphlet.
GREGORY & CO., No. 630 Broadway.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
A most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

Dandruff, DEMULCENT, Dandruff, DEMULCENT, Dandruff, DEMULCENT, Dandruff, DEMULCENT.
This entirely new and elegant preparation for the hair, is made only by
J. C. HULL'S SON, No. 32 Park-row, N. Y.
To be had of all druggists and grocers.

Prof. Alex. C. Harry's Triophorous, or Medicated Compound, for preserving, restoring and beautifying the hair, eradicating scurf and dandruff, preventing premature and gray hair, curing diseases of the skin, glands and scalp, tetter, ringworm, pimples, blotches, &c.) chapped, chaffed, chilblains, sore throat, &c., and giving instant relief in cases of cuts, bruises, sprains, burns, scalds, &c. Price 25 cents. Sold by all druggists throughout the world. Principal office, No. 335 Pearl-st., New-York.

Artificial Soldiers!—The Board of Surgeons and the Surgeon-General U. S. A. have given special honorary commendation to the Palmer Arm, and authorized its manufacture. Full information given by the inventor, Office, Philadelphia. New-York and Boston, Palmer's Legs, Arms, &c.
B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon Artist.

Spring "Boot Carriage."—To gratify the laudable desire of cultivated people to do honor to the season by appearing in handsome boots, CANTRELL has prepared an extensive stock, from which the wants of all can be promptly and cheaply supplied. His spring gaiters for the ladies are especially beautiful. Make your purchases at his store, No. 618 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts.

Safes.
The celebrated Alum Patent Fire and Burglar Proof Safes.
VALENTINE & BUTLER,
Patentees and sole Manufacturers,
Nos. 72 and 80 Walker-st., three doors from Broadway.

Artificial Limbs by E. D. Hudson, M. D., New-York, Astor-place, Clinton Hall, up stairs. United States soldiers and marines furnished without charge, by order of Surgeon-Gen. U.S.A., Surgeon Wheaton, U. S. N.

Ruptured Persons are invited to examine Dr. RIGGS' method of treating this disease. Supporters, Varicocele Trusses, etc. No. 3 Barclay-st., New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

G. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor Strop—The oldest and most approved Strop now in use. Having been before the public for the last forty years. Can be had, wholesale and retail, of the subscriber.
J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House.

Gold Pens.
FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory, No. 189 Broadway.

Gentlemen's Fine Dress Boots and shoes, buckle and Balmoral boots, in great variety of our own manufacture.
SLATER'S, No. 2 Cortlandt-st., near Broadway.

Fair, fair Ladies, if you wish for yourselves and families handsome Boots and Shoes of all the various styles, patronize
MILLER & CO., No. 387 Canal-st.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines.
SALESROOMS NO. 495 BROADWAY.

Dyspepsia Tablets for Indigestion, Heartburn, &c., prepared only by R. G. WELLING, No. 207 Canal-st. Sold by druggists generally. 50c. a box.

Cognac.—The most reliable stimulants extant, are unquestionably, STEREE'S Congress Bourbon, Punch, Bitters and Cordial. Grocers and Druggists have them.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also, supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium Lock-stitch Sewing Machines, No. 505 BROADWAY.

DRAWING OF THE SHELBY COLLEGE LOTTERY, OF KENTUCKY.
SUMMA CLASS 177—April 12, 1864.
56, 25, 63, 32, 36, 50, 29, 55, 28, 16, 61, 68.
CLASS 178—April 13, 1864.
57, 77, 16, 25, 48, 55, 74, 5, 75, 31, 10, 62.
S. S. SIMMONS & CO., Managers,
Covington, Ky.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.
KENTUCKY, SUMMA CLASS 178.—April 12, 1864.
3, 71, 55, 28, 74, 30, 60, 57, 41, 10, 50, 67.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 179.—April 13, 1864.
30, 1, 23, 42, 16, 43, 21, 34, 44, 71, 72, 12.
Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either in
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

LOTTERY TICKETS CASHED IN ALL Legalized Lotteries, and information given, by JOSEPH BATES, Broker, No. 11 Wall-st., Room No. 1.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—THIRTY Prizes, amounting paid for prizes; information furnished; the highest rates paid for gunbonds and all kinds of gold and silver.
TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

RHEUMATIC PAINS.
Wear the Electric Metallic Insoles, they are an infallible remedy for all rheumatic and nervous diseases.
BETTAN & CO., No. 420 Broadway.
Price, $1 50; per mail, $1 62. Send for circular.

CHURCH MUSIC.—MR. A. S. PECK WILL ACCEPT an engagement from 1st of May as precentor or leader of a congregation or choir. Address A. S. PECK, Brooklyn Post-office.

U. S. 10-40 BONDS.
These Bonds are issued under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1864, which provides that in lieu of so much of the loan authorized by the Act of March 3, 1861, to which this is supplementary, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to borrow from time to time, on the credit of the United States, not exceeding TWO HUNDRED MILLION DOLLARS, during the current fiscal year, and to prepare and issue therefor Coupon and Registered Bonds of the United States; and all Bonds issued under this Act shall be EXEMPT FROM TAXATION by or under any State or municipal authority.

Subscriptions to these bonds are received in United States notes or notes of National Banks. They are TO BE REDEEMED IN COIN, at the pleasure of the Government, at any period not less than ten nor more than forty years from their date, and until their redemption FIVE PER CENT. INTEREST WILL BE PAID IN COIN, on Bonds of not over one hundred dollars annually, and on all other bonds semi-annually.

The interest is payable on the first days of March and September in each year. The semi-annual Coupons are payable at these dates, and the annual Coupons on the $50 and $100 dollar Bonds are payable on the first of March.

Subscribers will receive either Registered or Coupon Bonds, as they may prefer. Registered Bonds are recorded on the books of the U. S. Treasurer, and can be transferred only on the owner's order. Coupon Bonds are payable to bearer, and are more convenient for commercial uses.

Registered Bonds will be issued of the denominations of fifty dollars ($50), one hundred dollars ($100), five hundred dollars ($500), one thousand dollars ($1,000), five thousand dollars ($5,000), and ten thousand dollars ($10,000), and Coupon Bonds of the denominations of fifty dollars ($50), one hundred dollars ($100), five hundred dollars ($500), and one thousand dollars ($1,000).

Subscribers to this loan will have the option of having their bonds draw interest from March 1, by paying the accrued interest in coin—(or in United States notes, or the notes of National Banks, adding fifty per cent. for premium), or receive them drawing interest from the date of subscription and deposit.

As these Bonds are exempt from municipal or State taxation, their value is increased from one to three per cent. per annum, according to the rate of tax levies in various parts of the country.

At the present rate of premium on gold they pay over eight per cent. interest in currency, and are of equal convenience as a permanent or temporary investment.

It is believed that no security offers as great inducements to lenders as the various descriptions of United States Bonds. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith or ability of private parties or stock companies or separate communities only is pledged for payment, while for the debts of the United States the whole property of the country is holden to secure the payment of both principal and interest in coin.

These Bonds may be subscribed for in sums from $50 up to any magnitude, on the same terms, and are thus made equally available to the smallest lender and the largest capitalist. They can be converted into money at any moment, and the holder will have the benefit of the interest.

The fact that all duties on imports are payable in specie, furnishes a fund for the payment of interest on all Government Bonds, largely in excess of the wants of the treasury for this purpose.

Upon the receipt of subscriptions a certificate of deposit therefor, in duplicate, will be issued, the original of which will be forwarded by the subscriber to the Secretary of the Treasury, at Washington, with a letter stating the kind (registered or coupon) and the denominations of bonds required.

Upon the receipt of the original certificate at the Treasury Department, the Bonds subscribed for will be transmitted to the subscribers respectively.

Subscriptions will be received by the *Treasurer of the United States* at Washington, and the *Assistant Treasurers* at New-York, Boston, and Philadelphia, and by the

First National Bank of New-York, No. 4 Wall-st.
Second National Bank of New-York, 23d-st. and Broadway.
Fourth National Bank of New-York, Pine-st.
Sixth National Bank of New-York, 4th-av. and Broadway.
Tenth National Bank of New-York, No. 240 Broadway.
New-York Exchange Bank, No. 184 Greenwich-st.
First National Bank of Boston, Massachusetts.
Second National Bank of Boston, Massachusetts.
First National Bank of Fall River, Massachusetts.
First National Bank of New-Bedford, Massachusetts.
First National Bank of Springfield, Massachusetts.
Second National Bank of Springfield, Massachusetts.
First National Bank of Worcester, Massachusetts.
First National Bank of Providence, Rhode Island.
First National Bank of Hartford, Connecticut.
First National Bank of New-Haven, Connecticut.
Second National Bank of New-Haven, Connecticut.
First National Bank of New-London, Connecticut.
First National Bank of Stamford, Connecticut.
First National Bank of Bangor, Maine.
First National Bank of Portland, Maine.
First National Bank of Portsmouth, New-Hampshire.
First National Bank of Bennington, Vermont.
First National Bank of Albany, New-York.
First National Bank of Buffalo, New-York.
First National Bank of Binghamton, New-York.
First National Bank of Elmira, New-York.
Second National Bank of Elmira, New-York.
First National Bank of Fishkill Landing, New-York.
First National Bank of Lockport, New-York.
First National Bank of Rondout, New-York.
First National Bank of Syracuse, New-York.
Third National Bank of Syracuse, New-York.
Second National Bank of Utica, New-York.
First National Bank of Watertown, New-York.
First National Bank of Troy, New-York.
First National Bank of Newark, New-Jersey.
First National Bank of Marietta, Pennsylvania.
First National Bank of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
First National Bank of Scranton, Pennsylvania.
Second National Bank of Scranton, Pennsylvania.
First National Bank of York, Pennsylvania.
First National Bank of Parkersburgh, W. Virginia.
First National Bank of Baltimore, Maryland.
First National Bank of Washington, District Columbia.
First National Bank of Cincinnati, Ohio.
Third National Bank of Cincinnati, Ohio.
First National Bank of Cleveland, Ohio.
Second National Bank of Cleveland, Ohio.
First National Bank of Columbus, Ohio.
Second National Bank of Dayton, Ohio.
First National Bank of Hamilton, Ohio.
First National Bank of Oberlin, Ohio.
First National Bank of Portsmouth, Ohio.
First National Bank of Sandusky, Ohio.
Second National Bank of Sandusky, Ohio.
First National Bank of Toledo, Ohio.
First National Bank of Zanesville, Ohio.
First National Bank of Evansville, Indiana.
First National Bank of Fort Wayne, Indiana.
First National Bank of Indianapolis, Indiana.
First National Bank of Lafayette, Indiana.
First National Bank of Madison, Indiana.
First National Bank of Terre Haute, Indiana.
First National Bank of Cairo, Illinois.
First National Bank of Chicago, Illinois.
Second National Bank of Chicago, Illinois.
Third National Bank of Chicago, Illinois.
First National Bank of Peoria, Illinois.
First National Bank of Janesville, Wisconsin.
First National Bank of Milwaukee, Wisconsin.
First National Bank of Madison, Wisconsin.
First National Bank of Davenport, Iowa.
First National Bank of Keokuk, Iowa.
First National Bank of St. Louis, Missouri.
Second National Bank of St. Louis, Missouri.
First National Bank of New-Orleans, Louisiana.
First National Bank of Louisville, Kentucky.
First National Bank of Nashville, Tennessee.
First National Bank of St. Paul, Minnesota.

and by all National Banks which are depositaries of public money. All responsible banks and bankers throughout the country will furnish further information on application, and allow every facility to subscribers.

AUDITION BALSAM.

"IN HOC VINCES."

ROMAINE'S

CRIMEAN BITTERS.

This invaluable preparation was first used, in a modified form, in French army hospitals during the late Crimean war (hence its name), when its efficacy was fully demonstrated, not only as a preventive of several diseases incident to camp life, but as an efficient Tonic and Alterative; and, notwithstanding testimonials of an undoubted character were furnished us that it had been subjected to severe tests, and to a considerable degree in private practice also, the proprietors deemed it prudent, before its general introduction to the American public, to test it by the same ordeals here as those to which it had been subjected abroad. Previous to this, however, it was submitted for examination as well as recombination to two of our most distinguished analytical chemists, viz.: Dr. James R. Chilton and Julius G. Pohle, both long and well known residents of New-York, whose joint certificate is annexed, which, at a glance, will assure the most sceptical of its great medicinal virtues.

This certificate is of more than ordinary significance, from the fact that the late Dr. Chilton was a graduate many years since of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, then in Barclay-st., New-York, practiced medicine for a brief time, after which gave his attention almost exclusively to Analytical Chemistry, and was a member of the New-York State Medical Society up to the time of his decease. Dr. Pohle is of German birth, of large attainments in General Science, and well known in this City for his skill in Chemical Analysis.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 14, 1863.

From a knowledge of the ingredients and their proportions entering into the composition known as "Romaine's Crimean Bitters," we are enabled to speak of it in terms of high commendation. Peruvian Bark being one of its principal constituents, together with Herbs, Roots and Extracts having decidedly medicinal properties, we have no hesitation in recommending it to physicians and the public generally as an invigorating Tonic, intended to stimulate the digestive organs.

From its alterative properties, it is calculated to prevent as well as cure by daily use, intermittents, constipation, fever and ague, mild forms of neuralgia and rheumatism. It is an antidote to the effects produced by change of water and diet, correcting diarrhœa, curing dyspepsia, colic, sick and nervous headache, nausea, sea sickness. It is expressly adapted to females of delicate constitutions, and the infirmities of age.

This preparation is composed exclusively of vegetable materials, containing no metallic or mineral substances whatever. Its taste is aromatic, warming and acceptable to the palate and stomach.

JAMES R. CHILTON, M.D.
JULIUS G. POHLE, M.D.

The next step was to introduce it to the Assistant Surgeon of the United States Hospital at Newark, N. J., with a simple request to administer it to invalid soldiers in order to test more particularly its tonic and restorative properties. Its continued use for several months has resulted in justifying all that we have anticipated. In addition to this, it effected a cure, in a brief time, of many inveterate cases of fever and ague, which had defied the usual remedy of quinine.

Simultaneously with its introduction to the United States Hospital by ourselves and through friends, it was brought to the notice and used by many invalids connected with some of the most respectable families in New-York, Brooklyn, and other adjacent cities, afflicted with diseases some of which were of a chronic character, others who were convalescents only, and responses from all of the most favorable character were received.

Some time since the formula or list of ingredients was submitted to

SURGEON-GEN. HAMMOND, U. S. A.,

who expressed his unqualified approbation of the combination. In addition to which

SURGEONS OF THE UNITED STATES ARMY

in various localities, with many others, from personal trials, have rendered written testimonials, confirming, beyond any doubt, its Tonic and Restorative properties.

Our Compound is pronounced of

INCALCULABLE VALUE

in the following Diseases:

FEVER AND AGUE,	COSTIVENESS,
INDIGESTION,	DIARRHŒA,
NAUSEA,	SICK HEADACHE,
LOSS OF APPETITE,	LASSITUDE,
LOWNESS OF SPIRITS,	GENERAL DEBILITY,
FLATULENCE,	PURIFIES THE BREATH,
COLIC,	SALLOW COMPLEXION.

CHOLERA MORBUS,
REGULATES THE BOWELS,
AND CURES LIGHT FORMS OF
NEURALGIA AND RHEUMATISM.
CORRECTS MORBID SECRETIONS, THEREFORE
TENDS TO
PURIFY THE BLOOD.
AS AN EXHILARANT TONIC.

Our Compound is the perfection of

CHEMICAL AND MEDICAL ART.

from the fact that, although it highly exhilarates, no DROWSY or STUPIFYING REACTION follows. In this regard we

CHALLENGE THE WORLD

to equal it. Here lies the objection, even if there were no others, against the use of other exhilarant bitters known to us, that they, one and all, excite the brain for a brief time, then a dull, sleepy state ensues, thus rendering them unfit for the sick and convalescent, the student and those of all other sedentary occupations, as well as exciting an inordinate appetite for ardent spirits. Those who have used Crimean Bitters for months, uniformly declare the above to be true; and among them are

CLERGYMEN, LAWYERS AND STUDENTS,

whose names and post-office address will be given to any who will call at our office.

Our Mr. Chilton has had long experience in the purchase and sale of drugs in this City, and from his thorough knowledge of Chemical Science and the art of compounding, the public is assured that none but the purest and best materials will be used, as well as skill in the combination of our Bitters. The present high standard will not, in any event, be departed from.

We have many written testimonials, which will be published hereafter.

Put up in quart bottles, securely packed in cases of one dozen each. All orders promptly executed.

W. CHILTON & CO.,
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TO LET—FIRST STORY AND BASEMENT OF a five-story building No. 326 4th-av., 25 by 100 feet deep; occupied as an ice-cream saloon and restaurant the past eight years; location central for first-class billiard and restaurant business. Also, four-story store No. 106 West-st., near Murray. Also, three-story brick stable No. 202 West 30th-st., now occupied by Gen. Fremont. Apply to E. WRAY, No. 260 West 23d-st.

TO LET—ON 117TH-ST., BETWEEN 3D AND 4TH avs., near Central Park, two well-finished cottage houses; 8 rooms, fine yard and outbuildings; facilities good for getting down town; rent $200. Inquire at No. 254 Pearl-st., or on the premises. Also, on 90th-st., between Avs. A and B, a well-finished two-story basement and counter-cellar brick house, with water and gas; rent $300.

TO LET—FULL FURNISHED COTTAGE RESIdence to let or for sale, at Great Neck, L. I., 1½ hours from the City; 10 rooms; 3 acres land; ice-house filled; garden; carriage-house, &c.; fine bathing; unsurpassed land and water view; to a responsible private family only. Apply to S. T. SKIDMORE, Esq., No. 66 Wall-st., or on the premises to E. L. TREDWELL.

FLUSHING, L. I.—TO LET, IN THE VILLAGE of Flushing, L. I., five minutes' walk from the Railroad depot, a handsome, modern-built cottage, containing ten well furnished rooms, six lots of ground, nicely laid out, good garden, &c.; stable attached. Apply on the premises to WM. HEALY, Franklin-place, or 45 Brady's Gallery, No. 156 Broadway, New-York.

TO LET—BROOKSIDE COTTAGE, LLEWELLYN Park, Orange, N. J. House has 11 rooms, besides kitchen, laundry, &c. There is upward of half an acre of ground, with stable and the usual outbuildings of a well-ordered country seat. Apply to E. D. PENNIFIELD, No. 56 Liberty-st., New-York.

TO LET—FOR FIVE OR SIX MONTHS, A FURnished house in Newburgh, located in the most desirable part of Grand-st., within five minutes' walk of the ferry. Possession given the 1st of May. For particulars address WM. E. BROWN, No. 52 Front-st., Newburgh, N. Y.

TO LET, FURNISHED—A LARGE DOUBLE house, with a two-acre lawn, garden, carriage-house, stable, &c., 1¾ miles from Williams' Bridge Depot, Harlem Railroad; more land if required. Apply to S. M. VALENTINE, No. 165 Front-st.

TO LET—IN THIRTY-FIFTH-ST., BETWEEN 8th and 9th avs., a blacksmith's shop, which can be converted into a private stable. Possession 1st May. For further particulars, apply to L. M. HOFFMAN, No. 25 Pearl-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT—FOR ONE or more years, in 17th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; house 23 feet wide, with 4 large rooms on each floor, dining-rooms, &c. House is well furnished, and in good order. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

HOTEL TO LET—FURNISHED, AT CLIFFWOOD; accommodates 100. Also, two cottages, unfurnished; fine rides, fishing, bathing, &c.; 1½ hours from New-York by steamboat. H. L. CLARK, No. 24 William-st.

TO LET—ONE MILE FROM SCARBOROUGH depot, on Hudson River Railroad, a cottage, with 13 rooms, carriage-house, 7 acres of land, variety of fruit; fine river view, &c., &c. Rent $400 per year, or $400 furnished. Apply to ALLEN NEWMAN, 25 Wall-st.

GREENWICH, CONN.—TO LET, A MODERN built house, with stable and one acre of land, convenient to New-Haven Railroad depot and steamboat landing. Apply to owner, TITUS MEAD, Greenwich, or to JOHN GINTY, No. 135 4th-av., N. Y.

TO LET, BY MAY 1, A HANDSOMELY FURnished third floor to two or three gentlemen, with or without breakfast, in a first-class house in 46th-st., near Broadway. Address, for one week, Box No. 4,747 Post-office.

TO LET AT BLOOMINGDALE—A COTTAGE residence, with eight lots of ground, finely shaded, with stable, vegetable garden, fruit, &c., on 68th-st., near the Hudson River; rent, $300. Apply on the premises, or to JAMES SOMERVILLE, No. 45 Centre-st.

LOFT TO LET.—FIRST LOFT OF NO 34 PARKlace, near Centre and Duane-sts., suitable for any mechanical or manufacturing business or storage, lately now used for a book bindery. Apply to W. H. SCOFIELD, No. 102 Broadway, third floor.

TO LET—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED, houses on Staten Island, at rents ranging from $40 to $1,000 per annum. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 8 Pine-st.

TO LET—IMMEDIATELY, SEPARATE OR TOgether, a fifty-acre farm and cottage, one mile north of Belleville, N. J., on the Passaic River. Price $350 and $200. E. FRAZEE or F. MANN, No. 22 West 41st-st.

TO LET AT TARRYTOWN—NEAR DEPOT, a neat cottage, with ten rooms, marble mantles, gas and fixtures; carriage house, large gardens, &c. Apply to ALLEN NEWMAN, No. 25 Wall-st.

BUILDINGS AND LOTS TO RENT—SUITable for manufacturing purposes, convenient to Hamilton-av. Ferry, Brooklyn. Inquire of C. KELSEY, office on Sedgwick-st., or at his residence, 19 Strong-place.

TO LET—THE WHOLE UPPER PART OF THE white marble front store on Duane-st., near Broadway, running through to Manhattan-place. Apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

TO LET—FOR MANUFACTURING PURPOSES, the building Nos. 9 and 11 Hoyt-st., Brooklyn; two stories and basement. Inquire of J. VAN RIPER, No. 304 Pacific-st.

TO LET.—A FURNISHED HOUSE, FOR SIX months from May 1. Inquire at No. 54 East 20th-st., from 12 to 2 o'clock, P. M.

TO LET—LOFTS FOR STORAGE OF FURNITURE. Apply at No. 18 FOURTH-AVENUE. CONKLINS & BAYLES.

TO LET—TWO STORES IN THE BIBLE HOUSE, Astor-place; one on Astor-place and the other on 4th-av. Apply in the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

HARDWARE.—FOR SALE, IN BROOKLYN, an old established hardware and house-furnishing business, located on one of the best streets, fitted up complete with shelf, boxes, drawers, &c., good front, with large and handsome show windows. The books shown as to business done, and good and genuine reasons given for selling. Will be sold on reasonable terms; cash, about $6,000 cash, need apply. Address HARDWARE, Box No. 586 New-York Post-office.

TO PRINTERS.—A PRACTICAL PRINTER, who has a few thousand dollars in money or available property, may acquire an interest in a large job office in this City, that will bring him a return of $5,000 per annum. None but a practical man, capable of managing the entire mechanical portion of the business, will suit. Address, with references, TYPO, care John Hooper & Co., Advertising Agents, Times Building.

STOCK OF LIVERY STABLE FOR SALE.—All the brougs, carriages, wagons, sleighs, horses, harness, robes, blankets, &c., belonging to the livery stable of the late Daniel W. Morris, is offered for sale in lots to suit purchasers. Also, a colt, sired by the celebrated stallion *Reppo*, now in training. For terms apply at the office of stable, No. 4 East Houston-st., to J. S. NORRIS, Sr.

$20,000.—TO A YOUNG MAN OF GOOD character, energy and business capacity, having $20,000 cash at command, an opportunity is offered to engage in a mechanical and commercial business on equal terms with the party who has had the principal charge of it for the past ten years. Address M. W., Box No. 4,571 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE—THE LEASE AND FURNITURE OF a saloon in the central part of the City, doing a profitable business; the present proprietor leaving the country is the reason for selling. It can be had either with or without the furniture. Apply to THOMAS GRAY, No. 183 Grand-st., basement-store.

OYSTER SALOON FOR SALE—WITH FIXtures and dwelling attached, No. 90 Henry-st., New-York.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

TO GROCERS AND TEA DEALERS.

PAPER BAGS, PAPER BAGS.

We are now manufacturing and prepared to furnish all sizes of paper bags, made of the best stock, and designed especially for grocers and tea dealers. Also, paper flour bags, to hold 12½, 25 and 50 pounds, made of the best Manila paper, and suitable for grocers and millers, neatly printed to order, in various designs. All descriptions of bags constantly on hand and for sale at the

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY.

E. E. CLARK & CO.,

Nos. 123, 125 and 127 Broad-st.

TEAS, TEAS, TEAS!

THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY will open on the 9th, at 2 cents per pound profit, a large invoice of the finest grades of Moyune Teas imported; comprising Gunpowder, Imperial, Hyson and Young Hyson. The trade will notice that this is said to be the only invoice of Moyune Teas in this market.

GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,

Importers and Jobbers,

No. 31 Vesey-st.

THE AMERICAN

JAVA COFFEE COMPANY.

Nos. 253, 255 and 257 Washington-st., New-York.

The Company have constituted the price of their Coffee at 25 cents per pound. Put up in one-pound packages of 16 to a case. Usual discount.

SUMMER RESORTS.

PAVILION HOTEL—ISLIP, L. I.—THIS SEAsonable and well-known Summer hotel will be open for the reception of guests on the 15th of May, 1864. It is situated by the Long Island Railroad thirty miles from the City. Apply for rooms to TRAVALLIER, Proprietor, Islip, L. I., or Union-place Hotel, New-York, or to Mr. J. F. Bridge, No. 128 William-st., New-York.

REAL ESTATE.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY—FOR SAFE INVESTment of money in real estate rapidly growing in value. For sale, 10¼ acres of land, eligibly situated in the Village of Newburgh, N. Y., on which are a good and convenient dwelling-house, tenant-house, two barns, and a quantity of fruit trees and grapevines. But this land is chiefly valuable for building lots, for which there is a great demand in this rapidly growing town. Owner is so occupied in mercantile business that he cannot attend to division of premises and sale thereof in parcels, and is willing to sell same in bulk, at a low price, and on favorable terms as to payment. For particulars inquire of HASBROUCK & TAYLOR, Attorneys, Newburgh, N. Y.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT DWELLING IN 36th-st., near 8th-av.—The house is a double one, and contains library, dining-room, drawing-rooms and boudoir on first floor; stairs in side hall at right angles with main entrance, five rooms and large bath room on second floor, five rooms (three large) on the third floor; light and roomy kitchen and separate laundry, coal cellar, furnace-room, &c., in basement. The house is furnished in a very costly and tasteful manner, and is indeed an unusually fine residence. Household furniture are offered for sale, and possession can be had at a fortnight's notice.

A large amount can remain on bond and mortgage, at six per cent. Apply to

HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

DOCK PROPERTY FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—Situated at Williamsburgh, two blocks south of the ferries to Roosevelt and Grand sts., between South 9th and South 10th sts., being 150 feet on lot-st., running down to the East River over 300 feet, with wharf 150 feet front, of 20 feet depth at low water, with return dock of 175 feet, containing about 22 lots of ground; is well calculated for a sugar refinery, or any other manufacturing business. Inquire of

EVANDER BERRY, No. 40 1st-st., opposite.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—FURNISHED, AT Newburgh, a brick house, gothic style, 40 feet square, containing about 20 rooms; with barn, coach-house, stable, &c., fine garden, evergreens, fruit-trees and small berries in abundance; beautiful views of the Hudson. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOUR EXTRA LARGE, FINELY LOCATED lots, on the grade on 1st-av., in the Red House plot, will be sold at a great sacrifice. Brokers can receive diagram and price from CARPENTER & CO., No. 455 Broadway.

A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE FRONT house in Brooklyn, on Ellipse-place, between Fulton-st. and Hanson-place; a most desirable and accessible location; has all the latest and richest improvements; must be sold. Inquire on the premises of RICHARD CLAFFY.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.—One lot, 100x35 feet, on south side of 56th-st., 125 feet west of 5th-av. Two lots, 100x25 feet each, on south side of 99th-st., commencing 125 feet west of 6th-av., by JACKSON & PURDY, No. 667 Broadway.

FOR SALE—ON CENTRAL PARK, 8TH-AV., BEtween 100th-st., two lots very finely located. Price, $16,000 each. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE BROWN-STONE ENGLISH basement house, No. 27 East 31st-st., near Madison-av. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FARMS.

A FARM OF 40 ACRES ON SOUTH SIDE of Staten Island, near Gifford's depot, one-half in fine state of cultivation, remainder consists of beautiful building sites, commanding a fine view of Lower and Prince's Bay, with plenty of forest trees and evergreens; quarter of a mile from shore, where there is good fishing and bathing. S. EDDY, No. 3 Pine-st.

PLANTATION WANTED.—TO LEASE OR purchase, a cotton or sugar plantation in Louisiana, Mississippi, the Carolinas, or Florida, or an interest in such, where a few thousand dollars would be profitably invested. The advertiser is a thorough business man, and understands something of farming. Address PLANTER, Box No. 4,739 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—Stock farm containing 300 acres, with houses and barns and stream of water, situated in the town of Bloomington, Ill. Two railroads running through the entire State pass through the town. For terms, etc., address STANLEY, Box No. 1,598 P. O.

FOR SALE—A FARM, 42 ACRES, NINE MILES from New-York; price $10,000. Also, 60 acres on the Passaic River, New-Jersey; price $8,500. Apply to R. FURMAN, No. 20 Cortlandt-st.

AUCTION SALES.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

SUPERB HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MIRRORS, CARVED ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, DRESDEN CHINA, MUSICAL CLOCKS, FINE SHEFFIELD PLATE, HORSES, CARRIAGES, HARNESS, BILLIARD TABLE, OIL-PAINTINGS, &c.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, April 19, 1864, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence No. 46 West 38th-st., near 5th-av., the entire elegant furniture, &c., contained in said house, made to order by Messrs. Meeks, Roux, Rochefort & Skarren, &c., consisting in part of

DRAWING-ROOMS,

Superbly carved rosewood parlor suites in satin, ebony and gilt, arm and reception chairs, elegantly carved rosewood stagères with mirrors, marble-top centre and fancy tables, fine French plate pier and mantel mirrors, heavily carved rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, full round corners made by Lights, Newton & Bradbury; superb real Sèvres vases and jardinières, mounted with raised fruit and flowers, elegant musical clocks with birds, very rich satin and lace curtains, parian and bisquet groups, medallion velvet carpets.

DINING-ROOM,

Heavily carved walnut extension table, marble-top buffet, lounge and dining chairs in morocco, rosewood card tables, marble and gilt clock, rope and lace curtains, large assortment of French china and cut glassware, very rich best quality Sheffield plate, viz.: chafing-dishes, side dishes, coffee and tea urns, waiters, ice and sugar bowls, pitchers, &c.

BED CHAMBERS

Elegantly carved rosewood and mahogany French bedsteads, armoire à glace, dressing bureaus, washstands, commodes, Turkish easy chairs, lounges, arm and side chairs, stagères, paillasses, curled hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, lace and reps curtains, mantle clocks and ornaments, mahogany wardrobes, velvet, Brussels, and ingrain carpets.

ALSO,

all the elegant bronze and ormolu chandeliers, gas brackets, &c., rosewood billiard table, made by Sharp with balls, cues, &c., complete, together with a large assortment of kitchen and laundry furniture, with which the sale will commence.

AT 4 O'CLOCK,

a number of very choice oil-paintings, by Rondel, Ingram, Watteau, Berrier, Paul Ritter, Ernest Lattachon, Miss Stevens, and others.

AT 8 O'CLOCK,

pair blood bay horses, four and five years old, sixteen and three-quarters hands high, switch tails, sound and kind in all harness, fine coupé and one family carriage, made by Wood Brothers; caleche by Lawrence, double and single harness, blankets, &c.

Furniture will be on exhibition on MONDAY, 18th instant, by permit, which with catalogue, may be seen at the office of the auctioneers.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON TUESDAY, April 19, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, N. Y., valuable Brooklyn residence. A two-story and attic frame house, filled in with brick, and 19 lots of ground, on Pacific-st., running through to Dean-st., and commencing 300 feet west of Nostrand-av. The house is about 42 feet square, with an extension, all in good order. Coach-house and stable on the premises. The grounds are handsomely laid out in gardens, containing grapevines, summer-house, &c. In all respects suitable for a gentleman's residence. Maps, &c., &c., apply to the auctioneers. Map, 77 Cedar-st., N. Y.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE VILLAGE PROPERTY FOR sale in the village of Sing Sing, containing about 12 acres; a stream of water through the place, with every advantage for a good water power; also an easily-worked marble quarry; abundance of good fruit; on the premises is a dwelling-house containing nine rooms. If not sold before the 25th of April, will be sold at public auction on the premises, between 12 and 13 M. For particulars inquire of STEPHEN TALE on the premises, EDGAR FORMAN, Niagara Insurance Company, No. 67 Wall-st., or ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., No. 55½ Pine-st.

JOSEPH REGNAN, Auctioneer.

FRIDAY, APRIL 15—AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M. AT the Central Salesroom, Willoughby-st., corner Pearl, Brooklyn: Handsome rosewood piano, 7 octave, cottage, &c., oak secretary bedstead, Plymouth's patent.

ALSO—A large and general assortment of rosewood, mahogany and walnut parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture, book-cases, hair mattresses, China, glassware, velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, &c., &c.

At 12 o'clock noon,

3 good horses, 3 covered bakers' wagons, 1 butcher's cart, 4 sets harness, &c., &c.

D. S. HOUGH, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—D. S. HOUGH, AUCTIONeer, will sell at auction this day, THURSDAY, April 14, at 10½ A. M., the entire contents of the private residence, No. 206 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., consisting of rich velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, elegant rosewood parlor furniture, two fine pier mirrors, with gilt cornices and base; tables to match; richly embroidered lace curtains, walnut and oak dining-room furniture, good chamber suites, fine mattresses and beds, mahogany desk, a lot of books and pamphlets. Also, a good assortment of kitchen utensils, with which the sale will commence. Catalogues on morning of sale. No postponement on account of the weather.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

ELEVENTH-AVENUE CORNER LOTS AT AUCTION.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction, to close a concern, on THURSDAY, April 21, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

ELEVENTH-AV., 1st St.—Two lots, southeast corner of 11th-av. and 106th-st., each lot 25 feet 6¼ inches on the 11th-av., by 100 feet in depth.

ELEVENTH-AV.—Two lots on the southeast corner of 11th-av. and 108th-st., each 25 feet 6¼ inches on the avenue, by from 100 to 103 feet 9¼ inches. The soil is very fine, being a choice garden spot. The title is perfect. $400 on each lot can remain on mortgage two years from last January. Maps at No. 77 Cedar-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

HOUSE AND LOT, NO. 48 CROSBY-ST., AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell on THURSDAY, April 14, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

Crosby-st.—The three-story house and lot situate on the westerly side of Crosby-st., about 47 feet 6¼ inches south of Spring-st., and known as No. 48. The house is 22 feet 7 inches by 36 feet 8 inches; is partly frame and partly brick.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

HOUSE AND LOT NO. 216 5TH-ST., AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell on THURSDAY, April 14, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the elegantly fitted brownstone front house and lot, known as No. 216 5th-st., between Avs. C and D. The house is 22.6 by 50 feet, with an extension of five feet 22.6 by 7 feet; has gas, hot and cold water, good range, &c. The lot is 22.6 by 98 feet.

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, AUCTIONEER.

REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS & BONDS

ALBERT H. NICOLAY

WILL SELL THIS DAY

(THURSDAY,) APRIL 14,

AT 12½ O'CLOCK AT THE

STOCK SALESROOM No. 52 WILLIAM ST.

FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Shares.		Shares.	
528 Mech. & Trad. Bank	200	50 Phenix Bank	120
10 Chem. & Leath. Bank	100	90 American Ex. Bank	100
10 N. Y. Fire & M. Ins.	100	75 Inter Fire, Ins	100
20 Firemen's Trust Ins.	10	10 Continental Fire Ins	100
10 Metropolitan F. Ins.	100	40 Beekman Fire Ins.	20
20 Second-av. R.	100	20 Security Fire Ins.	60
40 Adriatic Fire Ins.	25	10 Stuyvesant Fire Ins.	25
78 Ind. Telegraph Co.	100	10 Eagle Fire Ins.	40
5 Long Island R. Ins	100	200 Saginaw L. & M Co.	25
200 Brooklyn Gen. R.	50		

$8,000 6 per cent. Michigan State Bonds.

$1,000 6 per cent. Sacramento City Bonds, interest paid as sold.

$1,000 6 per cent. Keokuk City Bonds.

$5,000 7 per cent. Niagara Falls Hydraulic Co. Bonds.

$11,000 7 per cent. Iowa (Iowa) Central R. Co. Bonds.

$16,000 6 per cent. Williamsburgh Water Works Bonds.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,

AUCTIONEER AND STOCK BROKER.

D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer, (late with Adrian H. Muller.)

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF BROOME AND HENRY STS. PROPERTY.—D. M. SEAMAN will sell at auction on THURSDAY, April 14, 1864, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

HENRY-ST.—Two-story, attic and basement brick house and lot No. 245 Henry-st., near Montgomery; house 22x40; lot 22x80.

BROOME-ST.—Frame buildings and lot No. 111 Broome-st., near Willet. 36x75 feet.

Possession May 1. Terms liberal.

For maps, &c., apply to the auctioneer, No. 16 Pine-st.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

BY BURDETT, JONES, & CO.

BY VIRTUE OF ORDERS OF SALE TO ME DIrected by the Clerk of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of Florida, I will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION, FROM STORE NO. 6 BARCLAY-ST., TUESDAY, APRIL 19, 1864, AT 10 O'CLOCK, A. M., THE CARGO OF PRIZE STEAMER CUMBERLAND, CONSISTING IN PART OF

87 Bales Cloths and Clothing.
67 Cases Dry Goods.
32 Cases Hardware.
30 Cases Pegging.
16 Bales Paper.
120 Coils Rope.
32 Chests Tea.
2 Suites Drawing-room Furniture.
5 Bales Sole Leather.
100 Cases Gun Metals.
140 Boxes Candles.
35 Cases muskets.
10 Cases Boots.
&c., &c., &c.

CARGO PRIZE STEAMER LAURA.

20 Cases Dry Goods.
2 Bales Blankets.

CARGO PRIZE STEAMER ROSITA.

6 Bales Burging.
3 Cases Dry Goods.

CARGO PRIZE SCHOONER ROEBUCK.

55 Cases Dry Goods.
20 Bales Oakum.
200 Pigs Lead.
25 Boxes Shot.

FROM PRIZE SCHOONER SUSAN.

8 Cases Sundries.

FROM PRIZE SLOOP CAROLINE.

1 Case Sundries.

Catalogues three days before sale, when goods may be examined.

Terms at Sale.

JAMES C. CLAPP, U. S. Marshal,
Southern District Florida.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

PRIZE STEAMSHIP CUMBERLAND.

BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

Adjourned Sale, by order of Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of Navy, ON WEDNESDAY, APRIL 20, From the Atlantic Docks, Brooklyn, at 12 M.

By order of Hon. THOMAS J. BOYNTON, Judge District Court of the United States for the Southern District of Florida, I will sell at public auction the prize STEAMSHIP CUMBERLAND, as she now lies, with all on board. The CUMBERLAND is an iron ship, 213 feet long, 38 feet beam, 11 feet hold; side-wheels, double oscillating engines; boilers one year old; has element cabins; is in perfect order and ready for sea. Tonnage, about 700 tons.

Ship can be examined every day before the sale, by obtaining cards of admission from BENNER & BROWN, No. 115 Wall-st.

JAMES C. CLAPP,
United States Marshal,
Southern District Florida.

AUCTION SALE OF NAVAL STORES, AT NAVY-YARD, NEW-YORK.

By order of the Commandant of this Yard, I shall offer for sale at public auction, on THURSDAY, April 21

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
ARABIA leaves Boston Wednesday, April 13.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, April 6.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, April 13.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, April 20.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, April 27.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, May 4.
ARABIA leaves Boston Wednesday, May 11.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, May 18.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $129 50
Second Cabin Passage 80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $112 50
Second Cabin Passage 65 00
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
The undersigned will dispatch one of the undermentioned or other first-class full powered British built steamships from
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
calling at Queenstown to land passengers and mail.
FREIGHT AND PASSAGE DISPATCHES.

Ships.	Capt.	Sailing.	To sail.
VIRGINIA	Green	Saturday, April 23.	
PENNSYLVANIA	Brockley	Saturday, May 7.	
LOUISIANA	Smallie	Saturday, May 21.	
WESTMINSTER	—	Saturday, June 4.	

These steamers have been built under the inspection of the Chief Surveyor to the Liverpool Underwriters' Registry for Iron Ships, they have extra water-tight compartments, and classed first-class for 10 years.
They are fitted up for first, second, and third-class passengers, which are charged at the following rates:
First Cabin ..... $100 } Payable in Currency.
Steerage ..... 35 }
Drafts issued on London unexpired by any other line of steamers.
For further particulars apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN. (CORK HARBOR.) The well-known Steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:
CITY OF LONDON ..... Saturday ..... April 16
ETNA ..... Saturday ..... April 23
CITY OF NEW-YORK ..... Saturday ..... April 30
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
Payable in Gold, or its equivalent in Currency.
First Cabin to Liverpool ..... $80 Steerage to Liverpool $30
First Cabin to London ..... 85 Steerage to London 35
First Cabin to Paris ..... 95 Steerage to Paris 40
First Cabin to Hamburg ..... 80 Steerage to Hamburg 30
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Drafts issued from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $60; Children from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $45.
Persons in Europe can buy tickets here at these rates.
For further information apply at the Company's Office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR CALIFORNIA.
U. S. ROBERTS' LINE
TO
SAN FRANCISCO AND OREGON,
VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.
The splendid
ILLINOIS,
3,500 tons,
SATURDAY, April 23, at NOON,
The finest, fastest and strongest steamship in the California trade, will sail as above, from Pier foot of Warren-st., North River.
For freight or passage apply to
U. S. CARRINGTON,
Corner of Warren and West-sts.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS VIA HAVANA.
To sail on SATURDAY, April 16, at 3 o'clock P. M., the U. S. M. side wheel steamship
MORNING STAR,
HENRY J. HARDEN, Commander,
will sail as above, from Pier No. 3 N. R., foot of King-st. For freight or passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR,
No. 161 Broadway.
N. B.—The EVENING STAR will follow and sail on SATURDAY, April 23, 1864.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The fast and elegant United States mail steamship
CREOLE,
JOHN THOMPSON, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 13, North River, for New-Orleans direct, on WEDNESDAY, April 20, at 3 o'clock P. M. positively.
No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.
For freight or passage apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO.,
No. 115 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
The United States Mail Steamship Steamship
EAGLE,
RICHARD ADAMS, Commander,
Will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on WEDNESDAY, April 20, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for Havana direct. No freight received, or bills lading signed on the day of sailing. All letters must pass through the Post-office.
For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 10 Broadway.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.—THE NEW P. C. S. mail steamship GEORGE WASHINGTON, Capt. Geyer, will leave Pier No. 3 North River on SATURDAY, April 23, at 3 P. M. Through bills of lading with unexpired insurance obtained on ... Apply to
E. S. CROMWELL & CO., No. 46 West-st.

RAILROADS.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.
Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.
This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order, from Mansfield, Galion, Upland, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.
H. F. SWEITZER, General Superintendent.
T. R. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

NEW-YORK & FLUSHING RAILROAD.
Leave New-York, at James-slip Ferry and 96th-st. Ferry, at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7½ P. M.
Leave Flushing at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M.; 1, 3, 5, and 7½ P. M.
N. B.—On TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, a special night train leaves Flushing at 11 P. M., and from 34th-st. Ferry at 12 P. M.

ALLENTOWN ROUTE TO THE WEST
is 90 miles shorter to Cincinnati; one change of cars.
is 22 miles shorter to Cleveland; one change of cars.
is 12 miles shorter to Chicago; one change of cars.
is 16 miles shorter to St. Louis; one change of cars.
Office No. 371 Broadway, corner Chambers-st.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT, commencing Nov. 16, 1863.—Leave James-slip and Hunters Point, East River, at 9 A. M., and on FRIDAYS and SATURDAYS at 4 P. M. Also, for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Homeport, &c., stopping at all stations, Port Jefferson, 7 A. M., and 4 P. M. For Riverhead at 7 A. M., 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Jamaica and Hempstead, at 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.
Sunday excursion tickets to Yaphank, at 9:15 A. M. from Hunters Point, stopping at all stations.
Fare to the train at Jamaica, 25 cents.
Return tickets, from Hunters Point, at 5:45 P. M., stopping at all stations.
A. HEANSNER, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave Jersey City as follows:
7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo and intermediate stations.
3:30 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
5 P. M.—Night Express, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Chicago. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—The steamer J. B. SEERS will leave the foot of Jackson-st., EVERY AFTERNOON, from Monday, at 4 o'clock, connecting on Port Monmouth with trains for Middletown, Red Bank, Long Branch, Shark River, Farmingdale, Toms River and intermediate stations. Returning, leave Manchester at 6:30 A. M., and Long Branch at 7:30 A. M., arriving in New-York at 10:30 A. M. A Freight Train will hereafter be put on daily, leaves Port Monmouth every morning for Camden. Freight received foot of Murray-st. till 3:30 P. M. R. S. REYMOUR, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:
Albany and Troy, 7:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Albany and Troy, 7:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Troy and Albany (Way), 11:45 A. M.
Stopping at all Stations, 4:30 P. M.
On SUNDAYS, at 8:30 P. M., from 27th-st.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City as follows: 8:10 A. M., 2:15 P. M., 4:30 P. M., 6 P. M. Leave Piermont at 7 A. M., 12:30 P. M., 3:45 P. M., 5:30 P. M. Through to Dunkirk.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY, FOOT OF BARCLAY-STREET.—Through Mail trains for Hackettstown and intermediate stations leave New-York at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. Morristown Express at 6 P. M. J. A. BABBINGER, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.—For Albany, Troy, North and West, leave 26th-st. Depot at 10 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. Sunday train, 6:30 P. M.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR RONDOUT—LANDING AT CORNWALL, Newburgh, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park and Esopus, the steamers JAMES V. HALE, Capt. W. H. Conklin, and THOMAS CORNELL, Capt. W. H. Cornell, will leave New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) from foot of Jay-st., at 4:45 P. M. Returning, will leave Rondout at 6 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamer Connecticut leaves at 4:30 P. M. Passengers go north and east from New-Haven at 11 P. M. NIGHT LINE—Steamer Traveller, at 11 P. M., arriving in New-Haven in time for all early connections.

IRON WORK.

RAILROAD TIES.—WANTED, 8,000 CHESTNUT, oak or pine ties, delivered at Long Island City, foot of 2d-st. Apply at this office. Address W. D. O'BRIEN, Navy-Yard, Brooklyn, E. D., stating terms, delivered in any part of New-York harbor, and time of delivery.

FAIRS.

MARYLAND STATE FAIR
FOR
THE BENEFIT
OF THE
UNITED STATES SANITARY AND CHRISTIAN COMMISSIONS.
The Maryland State Fair will be opened with appropriate ceremonies, at the Maryland Institute, in the City of Baltimore, on MONDAY, 18th of April, at 3½ P. M., a day set apart by the Commission for the benefit of the soldiers of the sister State of Pennsylvania marching over the common highway of the republic to the defence of the Capital of our common country, and the prelude to the atrocities committed in our streets against the patriot sons of Massachusetts on the 19th.
Although her soil has been cleared and furrowed by the thread of rebel armies, the daughters of Maryland will not yield to those of any State in pledging upon the altar of their beloved country a tribute to the brave defenders of their homes and firesides. Although they may not reach the brilliant results attained in the favored cities of the East and West, valued in money, they will not concede to any a greater degree of devotion to the sublime labor of love established by the agents of the Sanitary Commission, and its no less zealous companion the Christian Commission, on every battle-field. Not only her the soldier, bleeding and dying in defence of the eternal right of man to self-government, been assured and comforted, but the wind of adversity has been tempered to the mitigated sore who have taken up arms to effect its overthrow.
Contributions in money and goods are earnestly solicited from our merchants, manufacturers, mechanics, farmers and others, and can be addressed to any of the undersigned, or sent to the Hall of the Institute, on and after WEDNESDAY, April 13, where they will be received and taken charge of by the Hall Committee.
The various Express Companies will transport articles free of charge.
The preliminary of the ceremonies of inauguration of the Fair will be announced hereafter.
Tickets of admission to the main hall of the Institute can be had at the following places, on and after WEDNESDAY, April 13, viz.:
Messrs. Cushing & Bailey's, No. 203 W. Baltimore-st.
Messrs. Cushing, Bros. & Co.'s, corner Baltimore and Charles-st.
Mr. James S. Waters, No. 188 W. Baltimore-st.
Messrs. Chas. Reese & Co., corner Madison and Eutaw-sts.
Messrs. Armstrong & Berry, No. 166 W. Baltimore-street, and at the Ticket Office of the Institute, on and after 16th April, and at following prices:
Single Tickets—For the first evening $1.00
Single Tickets—After the first evening 25
Season Tickets—Good for the entire week of the Fair, after the first evening 1.00
Season Tickets—Issued to ladies having charge of tables, &c., and their designated assistants only, and good for the entire week, including the first evening 1.00
No season tickets are transferable, or allowed to be used except by those to whom issued. Ladies having charge of tables, &c., will please hand in, as soon as practicable, at the store of Messrs. Cushings & Bailey, and addressed to the "Joint Executive Committee," a list of names and the number of tickets desired by them, as above.
There will be an exhibition of rare and valuable Paintings in the Rooms of the School of Design of the Institute, for which season tickets will be issued at the above places for 50 cents; single tickets 25 cents. Other exhibitions, of Tableaux, &c., will be announced, as arrangements are perfected.
Arrangements have been made with the various railroad companies and steamboat lines running into the City, by which tickets will be issued (with admission coupons attached) at greatly reduced rates of fare.
The Public School Commissioners have announced a holiday to the scholars for the afternoons of Thursday and Friday, April 21 and 22.
Articles purchased will not be removed until after the first evening of the Fair; by this feature an opportunity will be offered to all to see the rare and beautiful articles on first arranged.
A daily newspaper will be published and sold at the Fair.
Meals can be obtained at all hours at the Lunch Rooms; and also at the "New-England Kitchen," which is expected to be one of the most interesting features of the Fair.
The Music for the Fair will be under the direction of Professor Deems.
The Fair will be opened at 10 o'clock on each morning; the Drum Corps will beat the "tattoo" at 10½ P. M., "taps" at 12, when it is expected that the Rooms will be immediately vacated.

MANAGERS:

Gentlemen's Organization.	Ladies' Organization.
PRESIDENT.	
WM. J. ALBERT.	MRS. GOV. BRADFORD.
JOINT EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:	
Gen. John S. Berry, Ch'n.	Mrs. Alex. Turnbull, Ch'n.
Joseph H. Meredith,	Mrs. Chas. J. Bowen,
Gerard T. Hopkins,	Mrs. Lincoln Phelps,
James Carey Ousie,	Mrs. Wm. J. Albert,
Thomas Morris,	Mrs. Alphonso Hyatt,
George Underclover,	Mrs. Charles Kohler,
James W. Tyson,	Mrs. Jas. D. Mason,
James D. Mason,	Mrs. John S. Berry,
John W. Bandolph,	Mrs. Charles Spilker.

LADIES' COMMITTEE OF RECEPTION.
MRS. ROYAL T. CHURCH, Chairman.
SECRETARIES.
HENRY JANES, of E. Fratt & Bro.
SECRETARY.
JAMES CAREY OGALE.
FINANCE COMMITTEE.
HON. THOMAS SWANN, Chairman.
COMMITTEE ON RECEPTION AREA.
GEORGE S. COALE, Chairman.
COMMITTEE ON ROOMS AND DECORATIONS.
WOODWARD ABRAHAMS, Chairman.
COMMITTEE ON ORDER.
SEBASTIAN F. STREETER, Chairman.
COMMITTEE ON LECTURES.
Hon. HUGH L. BOND, Chairman.
[Newspapers throughout the State and elsewhere favorable to the humane cause will confer a favor upon the Managers by copying in whole or in part.]

METROPOLITAN FAIR.
TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT,
NEW-YORK, April 4, 1864.
The Office of the Treasurer has been removed from No. 1 Great Jones-st. to the Metropolitan Fair Building, in 14th-st.
All persons desirous of contributing money are requested to pay the same to BENJ. COLLINS, Esq., Assistant Secretary of the United States Sanitary Commission, at 244 Office, No. 823 Broadway (up stairs).
All checks to be made payable to the order of the Treasurer.
All persons having claims against the Metropolitan Fair Association are requested to hand their bills to Mr. Collins, at the above-named office of the United States Sanitary Commission.
ELLEN E. STRONG, Treasurer.

TO MANUFACTURERS, MACHINISTS, &c.—METROPOLITAN FAIR.
The building erected for machinery at Palace Garden is now ready for the reception of all contributions of tools and machinery. The entrance is on 16th-st., west of the 6th-av. Parties are requested to send in their offerings without delay, that they may be arranged and put in motion in time for the opening of the Fair.
Mr. Joseph Crampton, of the Committee on Machinery, will be at the building to receive what is sent from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M., every day, until the 25th inst.
All the principal express companies transport articles to this Fair free of charge.
ALFRED W. CRAVEN,
Chairman Com. on Machinery.
MARCH 10, 1864.

NEW-YORK SANITARY FAIR.
Two splendid swords contributed by Tiffany & Co., to be awarded by the popular voice.
These swords will be presented by the fair—one to the General and the other to the naval officer—designated by the plurality of subscriptions at one dollar each. The books of registry are open to both sexes and all ages. Persons out of New-York wishing to express their preference for any one of our naval or military heroes in this charitable enterprise, can be accorded to result of subscribers, who will guarantee the disposition of the money and the vote—one vote for each dollar remitted.
TIFFANY & CO., N. Y. City.

METROPOLITAN FAIR.
The celebrated trotting mare,
LADY WOODRUFF,
Presented by Mr. Sonner, the proprietor of the New-York Ledger, to the Metropolitan Fair, for the benefit of the sick and wounded soldiers, will be sold at public auction, by EDWARD SCHENCK, on
THURSDAY, April 14, at 1 o'clock,
At the Fair Grounds, Palace Garden, in 14th-st., near 6th-av. Terms cash at time of sale.

METROPOLITAN FAIR.
TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.
The Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Metropolitan Fair Association are respectfully requested to collect the contributions of money made to them, and forward them to the Treasurer at their earliest convenience. This request is rendered necessary from the amount of bills now being presented to this Department for payment.
ELLEN E. STRONG, Treasurer.

METROPOLITAN FAIR.
Donations from other places should be marked "Metropolitan Fair, New-York," and advice of their shipment and value sent by mail to
ELLIOTT F. SHEPARD,
Chm'n Com. on Contributions from without the City.

METROPOLITAN FAIR.
MACHINERY.—The Committee will continue to receive machinery during the whole of the first week of the Fair.
ALFRED W. CRAVEN,
Chairman Committee on Machinery.

U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION.
NO. 823 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, April 4, 1864.
With other important interests, affairs connected with the Sanitary Commission call me to California for a few months; meanwhile, Correspondents will please address all letters connected with the Commission to Dr. J. FOSTER JENKINS, General Secretary, 823 Broadway, New-York. Private Correspondents will address my brother F. W. G. BELLOWS, No. 18 Wall-st., Pacific Mail Company, who will forward any letters on the 3d, 13th and 23d of each month.
(Signed,) HENRY W. BELLOWS.

THE FINANCE COMMITTEE: APPOINTED at the request of the Fire Department by the Metropolitan Fair, but many to whom these appeals are addressed in vain for money through them for this great national object, that these enthusiastic to receive contributions to the different companies, will be furnished with certificates of receipt of the money. Donations will also be received by either of the undersigned, who will duly acknowledge the same.
EDW. H. CARESCHE, Chairman, No. 8 Broad-st.
CHAS. McDOUGALL, No. 61 Front-st.
GEORGE T. HOPE, No. 128 Broadway.
FRANCIS H. MACY, No. 203 Front-st.
JAMES J. WEHMAN, No. 184 Pearl-st.
GEORGE W. HAWES, No. 29 Pine-st.
C. H. JARMAN, No. 108 Fulton-st.
JOSIAH HEDDEN, No. 62 Broadway.
New-York, Feb. 26, 1864.

METROPOLITAN FAIR.—ALL PERSONS having claims against the METROPOLITAN FAIR ASSOCIATION are requested to present them to BENJAMIN COLLINS, Assistant Secretary United States Sanitary Commission, No. 823 Broadway.
All bills presented for payment must be authenticated by the signature of the Chairman of the Committee ordering the expenditure.
ELLEN E. STRONG, Treasurer.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS and BLANK-BOOK DEALERS, No. 82 Fulton-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—THE OPERA, TO-NIGHT.
Director ..... MAX MARETZEK.
ROBERT LE DIABLE.
THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, April 14, at 8, last performance but one of Meyerbeer's grand opera of
ROBERT LE DIABLE.
Alice ..... Mme. Josephine Medori
Isabella ..... Miss Laura Harris
Robert ..... Sig. Brignoli
Raimbaut ..... Sig. Lotti
Bertram ..... Herr Hermanns
Helene ..... Mlle. Ernestine
The incidental Ballet will be executed by
MLLE. ERNESTINE
The Corps de Ballet, under the direction of Sig. Rossani.
Conductor ..... MAX MARETZEK.
TO-MORROW (FRIDAY) EVENING, April 15, positively last night but one of
FAUST.
ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON, April 16,
GRAND GALA MATINEE.
Secured seats and tickets for any of the above-named performances may now be had at the regular ticket offices.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
NIBLO'S CONCERT SALOON.
THURSDAY, April 14, 1864,
BENEFIT NIGHT OF MELLE. NATHALIE DUMAS.
LES MEMOIRES DU DIABLE.
Dramatic vaudeville, in 3 acts, by M. Arago, with a splendid cast.
Doors open at 7½; to commence at 8 o'clock.
The Box Office, now at No. 823 Broadway, will remove to-morrow to No. 618 Broadway, opposite the Laferge mansion.

INSTRUCTION.

SEWARD INSTITUTE,
FOR BOYS,
FLORIDA, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.
This institution will commence its semi-annual session April 12. Boys of all ages admitted. Superior advantages offered. Terms $150 per annum. Catalogue at J. F. Worstell's, No. 634 Broadway, or at the Institute.
F. G. SCHRIVER, A. M., Principal.

SEDGWICK INSTITUTE,
Great Barrington, Mass. A boarding-school for twenty boys boring next session 21 May. Circulars at Randolph's No. 685 Broadway.
JAMES SEDGWICK, M. A., Principal.

CIRCULARS OF SEVERAL GOOD SCHOOLS to care, for free use of Parents, at the Bookstore, No. 130 Grand-st., six doors E. of Bdway. A complete record of qualifications of Teachers who want places is also kept here. This will be found invaluable to Principals, School Officers and Families who seek good teachers. J. W. SCHERMERHORN.

FAIR HAVEN SEMINARY.—T. G. SLOAN, PRINCIPAL.—A family boarding school for 12 pupils; location pleasant and healthy; one mile from New-Haven; established 13 years; next term begins May 4. Circulars at GOODENOUGH'S, No. 122 Nassau-st.

THE GREENWICH INSTITUTE—AT GREENWICH, CONN.—An English and classical school for a limited number of boys, under 14 years of age. Military drill will be practiced. For circulars, address HARRY PECK, Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for boys. The Fifty-third Semi-annual Session will commence on Monday, May 2d. For circulars apply to the Principal,
D. S. ROWE, M. A.

WILTON BOARDING INSTITUTE, FOR BOTH SEXES, AT WILTON, CONN.—Terms, $30 to $40 per quarter; first quarter commences May 1. ADDISON A. BETTS, Principal. Circulars can be had at George Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway.

THE REDDING INSTITUTE, REDDING, CONN.—The 24th session will commence May 4. Catalogues may be had of Benedict Bros., No. 5 Wall-st.
D. SANFORD, A. M.

COLLEGIATE AND MILITARY SCHOOL at College Hill, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.: OTIS BIGBEE, Principal. Next term begins April 21. Send for a catalogue.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE AT CLAVERACK, COLUMBIA COUNTY, N. Y.—The Spring term of this popular boarding school, for both sexes, opens April 14. Address Rev. ALONZO PLACE, Prin.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT BEDFORD, WESTCHESTER CO., N. Y.—A. WILLIAMSON, A. M., Principal.—A few only received. Circulars at No. 183 Water-st., or of the Principal.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.—Circulars at W. H. ARTHUR'S, No. 39 Nassau-st., or apply to BENJAMIN MASON, Yonkers, N. Y.

WILTON INSTITUTE, WILTON, CONN., for both sexes. Six vacancies. For circulars, address LOCKWOOD & BROWN, Principals.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, New-York. O. R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

TEACHERS.

A LADY, AN ACCOMPLISHED MUSICIAN and teacher, would like to give lessons in some pleasant family as an equivalent for board. Highest reference given and required. Address Box No. 116 Brooklyn Post-office.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE PERSON, ONE capable to teach French and the common English branches to a little girl; she must be a good, plain seamstress. Apply, with good references, from 11 to 1, at No. 17 East 126th-st.

AS PRIVATE TUTOR.—A THOROUGHLY experienced teacher of the classics, mathematics, English branches, French, Spanish, German and music, (piano or vocal,) desires an engagement. Address O. W., Box No. 2,561 New-York Post-office.

DRY GOODS.

LEGRAIN'S,
TO HOUSEKEEPERS.
WHITE GOODS, FAMILY LINEN AND TABLE LINEN, AT COST.
WHITE SHIRTING MUSLINS, POSITIVELY UNDER COST.
Ladies will only understand the truth of this advertisement by assuring themselves of the facts.
NEW PIQUES, MARSEILLES, FRENCH AND DOMESTIC PRINTS, PRINTED LINEN, just received.
LEGRAIN, No. 718 Broadway.

FOR SALE CHEAP.
50 Cases New Styles Dress Goods.
50 Cases Hosiery and White Goods.
1,000 Cases Balmoral Skirts, new and desirable patterns.
ALSO,
a large and desirable assorted Stock of Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods.
TRACY, IRVIN & CO., No. 400 Broadway.

TABLE COVERS,
all sizes and styles. Wine and Tea Cloths, Stand and Melodeon Covers.
PIANO COVERS,
Embroidered, Printed and Bordered in great variety.
Billiard Cloths, all colors.
AT RETAIL.
PATON & CO.,
No. 341 Broadway.

WOOL TWINE.
CARPET WARP.
All kinds of twine, rope, cordage and lines, paper and paper bags, envelopes and writing paper.
H. A. HARVEY, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

R. H. MACY.
NOW OPEN
OUR SPRING IMPORTATION OF KID GLOVES.
ELEGANT SHADES.
BEST QUALITY.
AT LOW PRICES.
NOS. 204 AND 206 SIXTH-AV.,
TWO DOORS BELOW 14TH-ST.

MILLINERY.

TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STORE-KEEPERS.
AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.
The largest assortment of STRAW GOODS, RIBBONS, and all kinds of MILLINERY SILKS, LACES, &c., in this City.
We out Lengths cheaper than down-town jobbers sell whole pieces.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 313½ GRAND-ST., and No. 45 ALLEN-ST., Fifth block east from the Bowery.

FOR CHOICE PARIS FLOWERS, BRIDAL WREATHS and Straw Bonnets, see TUCKER'S importations, No. 730 Broadway.

A LARGE AND ELEGANT ASSORTMENT of Spring and Summer Millinery and Straw Goods of the newest and most approved shapes and styles, in all the new shades and colors, at
SIMMONS', No. 637 Broadway.

CLOTHING.

ABBATT & NATHBUN,
Under the Metropolitan Hotel,
No. 807 BROADWAY,
having for many years paid particular attention to the manufacture of
BOYS' CLOTHING,
and attained a degree of excellence rarely equaled, would call the attention of parents and guardians to the large and attractive stock they are now getting up for the Spring and Summer trade. Also,
MEN'S CLOTHING,
of the latest styles and best workmanship.
☞ Particular attention paid to making Military Clothing and Uniforms for Schools.
FURNISHING GOODS
in great variety.
FOR MEN AND BOYS,
embracing
WHITE, COLORED AND NEGLIGEE SHIRTS, MERINO SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, SCARFS AND TIES, GLOVES, MITTS, HOSIERY, &c., &c.
COUVOISIER'S KID GLOVES.
The Custom Department comprises a full assortment of the Finest and Best Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, &c., reported for Mens' wear, which will be made up to order by experienced and fashionable cutters.

DEW IN NY. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH for sale, slightly stained in the missis slats. Possession 1st May. Apply to CHAS. J. JONES, No. 849 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE.
GREAT MORAL EXHIBITION
AND EGYPTIAN CARAVAN.
HYATT FROST ..... Manager.
Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway.
Particular attention is respectfully directed to the fact that this
GIGANTIC COLLECTION OF
RARE AND WONDERFUL LIVING
BEASTS AND BIRDS,
from every quarter of the globe, embracing an unprecedented number of hitherto unexhibited species.
WILL MOST POSITIVELY CLOSE
WILL MOST POSITIVELY CLOSE
ON THURSDAY EVENING, April 14,
ON THURSDAY EVENING, April 14,
as in consequence of the arrangements which have been made for the approaching traveling season, its stay cannot be prolonged beyond the above-mentioned date under any circumstances whatever.
NUMEROUS RECENT ADDITIONS
render the display of animated nature at the present time more interesting than at any previous period, and
YEARS MAY ELAPSE
before another collection of equal extent and novelty will be presented to the New-York public.
THREE PERFORMANCES DAILY,
at 10½ A. M., 3 and 8½ P. M., introducing
ALL THE TRAINED ANIMALS.
Doors open from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M.
Admission, 25 cents.

METROPOLITAN FAIR.
There will be an exhibition of TABLEAUX VIVANTS, in aid of the Metropolitan Fair, at Niblo's Saloon, on MONDAY EVENING, April 18, under the direction of Mr. H. W. CALLO, of the Academy of Music. Tickets—one dollar each—May be had at Sibell's, No. 7 Nassau-st., and at the music-stores of Wm. Hall & Son, No. 543 Broadway, and of Scharfenberg & Luis, No. 755 Broadway. Doors open at 7 P. M., performance to commence at 8 P. M. The music for the occasion will be furnished by Grafula's Seventh Regiment Band.
☞ Ticket for sale at the door on the evening of the performance.
Mrs. JAMES B. COLGATE,
Mrs. HENRY N. BEERS.

WALLACK'S.
BENEFIT
OF
MR. YOUNG,
FRIDAY, APRIL 15
TWO COMEDIES
not acted this season, and embracing the strength of the Company.
AMERICANS IN PARIS,
and
RURAL FELICITY.
Box-book now open.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS
MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES, No. 652 BROADWAY.—The superiority of these instruments has of late been amply demonstrated by the voluntary testimony of the foremost artists of the day, who claim for them excellencies of tone and workmanship hitherto unobtained by any other makers.
Mr. GOTTSCHALK'S constant use of the NEW SCALE CHICKERING GRAND PIANO-FORTE has severely tested their musical qualities, and resulted in establishing the justice of the very flattering estimation in which they are held.

MUSIC
FOR THE SABBATH-SCHOOL.
BRADBURY'S new Sabbath-School Music Book,
THE WOMEN CHORUS,
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The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others, is that the firm is composed of five practical pianoforte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms, Nos. 71 and 72 East 14th-st., between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

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New and second-hand pianos; Harmoniums, melodeons, at great bargains.
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PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,
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These Pianos have been uniformly preferred first premium wherever they have been exhibited. A written guarantee for five years accompanies each piano. These instruments will be sold at prices to suit the times.

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MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS, FOR FAMILIES, CHURCHES AND SCHOOLS—Recognized by the musical profession as greatly superior to Harmoniums, Melodeons and all other small organs. (See our illustrated catalogue for explicit testimony to their superiority from a majority of the most eminent organists in America.) Prices, $95 to $500 each.
CAUTION TO PURCHASERS.—The great reputation which our Cabinet Organs have obtained, and the extensive demand for them, have induced dealers to advertise, in some cases, quite different instruments as Cabinet Organs, and in others to represent to purchasers that Harmoniums and other reed organs are the same thing. This is not true. The excellences of our Cabinet Organs, which have given them their high reputation, are the result not merely of the superiority of their system, but also, in large measure, of essential differences in construction, which, being patented, cannot be imitated by other makers. From these arise their better quality and volume of tone and uniformly concealed expression. Warerooms in New-York, No. 7 Mercer-st.
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PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS, ORGANS and Alexander organs, for sale, rent or exchange, sheet music, music books, music merchandise, and all kinds of musical instruments, at wholesale and retail; second-hand pianos and melodeons at great bargains; new pianos and melodeons to let, and rent allowed if purchased; monthly payments received for the same; pianos tuned and repaired. Cash paid for second-hand pianos and melodeons. HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 481 Broadway, New-York.

PIANO-FORTES OF EVERY VARIETY OF style and pattern, warranted of the best material and workmanship, and unsurpassed in strength and delicacy of tone, or elasticity of touch. Apply at manufactory of JAS. VAN RIPER, No. 179 Wooster-st., between Houston and Bleecker-sts.

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PRINCE & CO.'S IMPROVED PATENT MELODEONS AND ORGANS.—20,000 now in use. Price-list sent free on

[illegible] Wringing Machines [illegible] the Sanitary Commission [illegible] which were [illegible] now selling at the rate of one [illegible] annually. The manufacturers [illegible] under eight different patents, of all the advantages that can be desired in a Wringing Machine. They are durable and thoroughly well satisfactory.—*Journal of Commerce.*

To use PHALON & SON'S Extract of the "Night Blooming Cereus" is to be surrounded by a magic atmosphere. It is an entrancing perfume. The living breath of the sweetest flower the earth produces is rendered permanent in its amber drops. No foreign extract for the handkerchief will compare with it.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

TWO THOUSAND BEHIND.—The sale of the new novel, Cudjo's Cave, continues to be large. Edition follows edition, as fast as the books can be printed and bound, yet the publishers inform us that to-day they are two thousand behind orders.—*Boston Transcript.*

[Advertisement.]

SORE THROAT, COUGH, COLD, and similar troubles, if neglected to progress, result in serious pulmonary affections, sometimes incurable. "Brown's Bronchial Troches" are compounded so as to reach directly the seat of the disease and give almost instant relief.

[Advertisement.]

A RED BEARD THE GREATEST GRACE THE HUMAN FAMILY IS HEIR TO.—How many lovers it has caused throughout the world, never can be known. The disabled 14 year old young man, who will not mention it, and you are ignorant of the fact yourself. To effect a radical cure use the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers" as a dentifrice, night and morning. It also beautifies the complexion, removing all tan, pimples and freckles, leaving the skin pink and white. For sale by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HARRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERMANS & PAYNE'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

DEWDNEY'S N. Y. ILLUSTRATED NEWS.—The Indians in their performing costumes, illustrated in colors, four extra pages and three pages of music. The most graphic and valuable combination of novelties ever given in any paper yet published. Now ready. Sold everywhere.

MARRIED.

ABBEE—BENEDICT.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday evening, April 12, by Rev. A. Bloomfield, D. D., John H. Abbee to SARAH M., daughter of the late Whitman Bennett, of Roslyn, L. I.

BROWN—CLAYTON.—On Tuesday, April 12, at Christ Church, 4th-av., by Rev. F. C. Ewer, DAVID BRYNOUR Brown to MARY BIRDSEY TIER, eldest daughter of Oberlin B. Clayton, all of this City.

HOWELL—COOPER.—In Southampton, on Tuesday, April 12, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Dr. R. H. Wilson, J. W. VERMILYE HOWELL, of Call-fornia, to Miss MARIA J. E., daughter of Capt. Meredith Cooper, of Southampton, L. I.

☞ Omitted marriages appear above day.

O'CONNOR—BARRIS.—On Wednesday, April 13, at St. Ann's Church, by Rev. T. S. Preston, Mr. WM. F. O'CONNOR to Miss JANET ANNA, youngest daughter of the late Allen W. Barris, Esq., all of this City. No cards.

TOWNSEND—CARTER.—On Thursday, April 7, at St. Paul's Church, Aurora, Cayuga Lake, by Rev. George Leonidas Gray, of Kinderhook, Rev. ELIOTT D. TOWNSEND, Rector of the Church, to MARY, eldest daughter of Lorenzo Carter, Esq., of Aurora.

TOWNS—RANDALL.—On Tuesday, April 12, at St. George's Church, Stuyvesant-square, by Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, D. D., CHARLES HARDIN TOWNS to ACHSA ANDREWS, daughter of John Randall, Esq.

DIED.

BERGEN.—At Fordham, on Wednesday morning, April 13, of consumption, LEWIS W. BERGEN, youngest son of Josiah and Maria Bergen, in the 23d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the Reformed Dutch Church, Fordham, Westchester County, N. Y., without further notice.

CAVANAGH.—On Tuesday, April 12, of scarlet fever, MARGARET, daughter of Hiram H. and Mary A. Cavanagh, aged 3 years, 9 months and 27 days.

The funeral will take place from the house of her parents, near Woodbridge, N. J., this day, (Thursday,) at 11 A. M.

FLANAGAN.—At Yorkville, on Wednesday evening, April 13, HANNAH, wife of Adam C. Flanagan, in the 35th year of her age.

Due notice of the funeral will be given.

FRIEL.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Monday, April 11, after a lingering illness, CATHARINE, wife of James Friel, in the 43d year of her age.

The friends of her husband, and those of his brother, Daniel Brenny, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Thursday, at 10 A. M., from her late residence, corner of Park and Franklin ave. A solemn Requiem Mass will be offered up at St. Patrick's Church for the repose of her soul.

GERRY.—In New-Haven, on Thursday, April 7, HELEN MARIA GERRY, daughter of the late Elbridge Gerry.

JARVIS.—On Wednesday, April 13, LORENZO JARVIS, aged 65 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Friday, the 15th inst., from his late residence, No. 128 2d-av., at 1 o'clock.

LOCKWOOD.—In Milford, Conn., on Wednesday, April 6, Mrs. EMILY B. LOCKWOOD, wife of Frank B. Lockwood, Esq., of Glenwood, aged 31 years.

Funeral on Friday, April 15, at 2 P. M., from the residence of her mother, Mrs. Lucy Baldwin, in Milford.

LILLIENDAHL.—In Tremont, N. Y., on Wednesday, April 13, ELIZABETH TERESA, infant daughter of WILLIAM A. and ELIZABETH M. LILLIENDAHL, aged 6 months and 1 day.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, at Tremont, Westchester County, N. Y., on Friday afternoon, the 15th inst., at 3½ o'clock, without further invitation.

MOTHES.—At Bloomfield, N. J., on Tuesday, April 12, Mrs. CASSANDRA MOTHES, relict of the late Stephen Mopris, aged 88 years.

Funeral this day, (Thursday,) 14th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence. Access by Morris and Essex Railroad, foot of Barclay-st., at 11½ A. M.

MUNN, Jun., Dr. Samuel, April 12, LEMIN WHITCOMB, daughter of Reuben H. and Pamelia H. Munn, aged 4 years, 6 months and 7 days.

Funeral services this day, (Thursday,) at 2 P. M., from her parents residence, No. 80 Oberlin-st. Her remains will lie in state at Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

PARMLY.—On Wednesday evening, April 13, MARYSA JANE, daughter of Jahial and Ann H. Parmly, aged 17 years, 5 month and 6 days.

Notice of funeral is to-morrow's papers.

ROSSER.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, April 12, ANNIE WILSON, daughter of Oberlin F. and Catharine E. Rosser, aged 1 year and 1 month.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from No. 32 Willoughby-st., this day, (Thursday,) the 14th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

RAWLINGS.—On Tuesday, April 12, MAUD E., daughter of Augustus and Urseline Rawlings, aged 3 years and 5 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Thursday) morning, at 10½ o'clock, at St. Mark's Church, corner of 10th-st. and 2d-av.

SMITH.—Suddenly, on Wednesday, April 13, JAMES C. SMITH, of the City Bank of Chicago, Ill., son of William and the late Caroline Smith, of this City.

Further notice in evening paper.

WINES.—In Williamsburgh, on Tuesday morning, April 12, ELIZABETH FISH, wife of Gilbert H. Wines.

Funeral service on Thursday, at 1 P. M., from No. 195 Sixth-st. The remains will be taken to Flushing, L. I., for interment.

Passengers Arrived.

ASIA—Messrs Cunard's steamship Asia, from Liverpool.—S. W. Gardiner, Miss Ada Gardiner, Miss Rachel Gardiner, Mr. Kennard, Mr. Henry, Miss A. Hetham, Miss E. Oldham, Mr. Taylor, lady, children and nurse, Miss Jackson, Mr. Gill, Mr. Vickers, D. O. Smith, Mr. Williams, M. Graham, Mr. Sam, Mr. Williams, J. Howard, Bill, W. Thompson, Mr. Zanette, J. Zanette, Mr. Bellows, H. L. Tremlin, R. Muller, Rev. R. Benning, Rev. W. Hosking, F. Bellmont, D. Williams, W. Black, H. T. Wells, Mr. Willingham and lady, and 474 in the steerage.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 6 26 | Gov. Island..... 6 50 | Sandy Hook..... 7 20
Sun sets..... 6 46 | Hell Gate..... 8 00 | Moon sets..... 1 30
Sandy Hook..... 1 35 | Gov. Island..... 8 15 | Hell Gate..... 9 00

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, April 13.

CLEARED.

Wednesday Ocean Queen, Tinklepaugh, Aspinwall, D. H. Allen.
White Star of the West, Perry, Liverpool, S. Thompson's Son & Co.
Brig John G. Johnson, (Dr.), ..., Wilmington, I. P. Cooper; Lilla, (Br.), Brown, St. Kitts, Lowell & Lowell; Mazeppa, John Baker, Baker, Maitland, M. S. C.

[illegible] Liverpool March 28, and Queenstown 29th, with cotton and passengers to John G. Dale. March 30, at 4:40 P. M., inside Sandy Hook, passed Am. corvette Kearsarge, and Tuscarora, bound in. April 1, at 8:30 P. M., 96 miles west of Fastnet, passed ship Australian, bound E. April 3, at 2:30 A. M., lat. 41 40, lon. 49 11, passed a small iceberg; at noon, lat. 41 30, lon. 50 15, Br. ship Able Bearman, for Genoa.

Steamship Asia, Adams, Havana Feb. 26 at 1½ P. M., with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Steamer Hale, Hoffee, Washington, D. C., 48 hours, to U. S. Quartermaster.

Ship Amelia, (Hol.) Van Brenoy, Liverpool 29 ds., with mdse. to order. Is bound to Boston; put in for repairs.

Ship Butler, (of Richmond, Me.) Stuart, Cardiff 68 ds., with railroad iron to Nesmith & Sons.

Ship Alexander Marshall, Marshall, Liverpool March 24, with mdse. and 443 passengers to G. H. Marshall & Co.

Ship Harpswell, Rogers, Montevideo 67 ds., via St. Thomas 24 ds., in ballast to Calvin Adams.

Ship Mary Fry, (of Quebec,) Fry, Bristol 37 ds., with railroad iron to order.

Ship Miranda, (of Liverpool,) Clark, Liverpool 21 ds., with mdse. to C. O. Duncan & Co.

Ship Oceanus, (Hol.,) Dirkson, Rotterdam 47 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Meinche & Wendt. At 2 A. M. 13th, was in collision with Dan brig Maria; broke jibboom and received some slight damage.

Ship Martha, Lewen, London 75 ds., with mdse. to Wm. Salem & Co.

Ship Biscotte of Fecamp, (Fr.,) Jerny, Marseilles 68 ds., with mdse. to Raetjer & De Verin.

Ship Guanon, (Fr.,) Comas, Bordeaux 57 ds., with wine, etc., to Finch & Co.

Ship Star of Canada, Cunningham, Liverpool 64 ds., with mdse. to Daniel Starr.

Ship Vanguard, Russell, New-Orleans 17 ds., with mdse. to Howland & Frothingham.

Bark Mustang, Wells, Pensacola 21 ds., with mahogany to Metcalf & Duncan. Has been 14 ds. N. of Hatteras with heavy N. E. gales.

Bark Adelaide, (Argen.,) Lagtree, Rio Janeiro Feb. 19, with coffee to E. D. Morgan & Co. April 3, passed a vessel's head-boards, with Kate in gilt letters. Has had a succession of gales from the eastward since March 23; have crossed the gulf stream three times. April 8 and 9 had a perfect tornado from W. Lost sails, started figure-head and received other damage; threw overboard 400 bags of coffee.

Bark Schamyl, Crosby, Palermo March 2, passed Gibraltar 15th, with mdse. to Lawrence, Giles & Co. The bark Henry Wilson sailed for New-York Feb. 19; bark Campbell, Dobelli, do. do.; bark Alexander and ship Garibaldi, for do. 24th. March 26, lat. 36 40, lon. 20 26, passed a Fr. bark, with mizzenmast and mainto'pmast gone. Has had very bad weather during the passage, with heavy gales from N. W. to S. E.

Bark Queen of the Seas, (Br.,) of London,) Ross, Foochow 139 ds., cleared the Straits of Sunda Jan. 23, passed St. Helena Feb. 21, crossed the equator March 2, in ship 30, with teas to Frederick Spring. March 29, lat. 28 20, lon. 64, saw a war steamer heading S.; showed no colors. From the parallel of 30 N. had a succession of N. and N. W. gales.

Bark Emily & Ada, (of Belize, Hond.,) Colson, Malaga 39 ds., with fruit to Grosson, Wallis & Co. Has had very heavy gales the last weeks on the coast; have overboard 25 tons of lead.

Bark Confucius, (Sweden.,) Reschen, Amoy Dec. 16, passed Angier Jan. 12, Cape of Good Hope Feb. 19, St. Helena Feb. 24, and crossed the equator March 4, in lon. 24 24, with teas to order.

Bark Jane S. Davis, (of Philadelphia.) Hand, Matanzas 45 ds., with sugar to master. Had heavy weather; carried away jibboom, &c.

Bark Morning Light, Walter, Buenos Ayres Feb. 19, to Harbeck & Co.

Bark R. W. Griffiths, (of Turks Island.) Drummond, Havana 13 ds., with sugar to J. E. Ward.

Bark Hunter, York, Matanzas 23 ds., with molasses to Thompson & Hunter.

U. S. transport bark Voltigeur, Conroy, Hilton Head 20 ds., to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Bark Elizabeth Cann, (Br.,) Bain, Ardrossan 34 ds., with iron and coal to Edmiston Bros.

Bark Eliza Ynnz, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Hatfield, Havana 44 ds., with mdse. to Boyd & Hincken.

Bark Jubilaum, (Bremen.,) Voetker, Rotterdam 39 ds., with mdse. to master. Had heavy weather, stove bulwarks, etc.

Bark John Carver, Nichols, Matanzas 22 ds., with sugar and molasses to Walsh, Carver & Chase.

Bark Elsa, (Swed.,) Peterson, Rio Janeiro 52 ds., with coffee to James Patrick & Co.

Bark Walcheren, (Hol.,) Van der Heyde, Batavia 123 ds., with sugar, etc., to Funch, Meinche & Wendt.

Bark Chanticleer, Potter, Port-au-Prince, with coffee and logwood to H. Becker & Co.

Bark Ella Maria, (of Portland,) Merrill, Matanzas 20 ds., with sugar, etc., to order.

Bark Edwin, (of Yarmouth,) Patten, Cardiff 32 ds., with coal to Edmiston Bros.

Bark Mayflower, (of New-Haven,) Lovejoy, Anguilla 20 ds., with salt to H. Trowbridge's Sons, of New-Haven.

Bark Topaka, Sundberg, Nuevitas March 11, with sugar, etc., to James E. Ward & Co.

Bark John Benson, Johnson, Mayaguez, P. R., March 13, with molasses to Sturgess & Co.

Bark Lillias, Cummings, Montevideo 63 ds., in ballast to Walsh, Carver & Chase.

Bark Thomas Terry, of St. Andrew's, Mahoney, Cardenas 16 ds., with sugar to Brett, Son & Co.

Bark Chimborazo, of Boston, Warren, Miragoane 46 ds., with logwood to R. P. Buck & Co.

Bark Pelicano, Raffo, Genoa 68 ds., with fruit to Gomez, Wallis & Co.

Bark Dodo, Heusmann, Port Elizabeth, C. G. H., 46 ds., with skins and wool, to Funch, Meinche & Wendt.

Bark Trojan, Cousant, Cardenas 24 ds., with molasses to Walsh, Carver & Chase.

Bark J. C. Rahming, Burkhardt, Nuevitas 20 ds., with sugar to John C. Rahming.

Bark Harvest Moon, of Boston, Berry, Cardenas 22 ds., with sugar, etc., to Walsh, Carver & Chase.

Brig Thomas W. Rowland, McCarty, New-Orleans 42 ds., with sugar and molasses to Moore & Henry. Been 25 ds. north of Hatteras with heavy N. E. winds.

Brig Maria, (Dan.,) Von Heinz, Matanzas 24 ds., with sugar to Funch, Meinche & Wendt. Was in collision this morning with Hol. ship Oceanus, at Quarantine; lost bowsprit, jibboom, and damaged the bow to a considerable extent.

Brig P. I. Nevins, of St. John, N. B., Cole, St. Jago 27 ds., with sugar to P. I. Nevins & Son.

Brig Albin, (Swed.,) Torngquist, Rio Grande 76 ds., with hides to Simon de Visser & Francis & Co.

Brig Minnie Miller, of Portland, Anderson, Cardenas 19 ds., with molasses to Miller & Houghton.

Brig Favorite, of New-Haven, Prindle, Barbados 20 ds., with sugar, etc., to H. Trowbridge's Sons, of New-Haven.

Brig Thomas Owen, Pettinaill, Nuevitas, with molasses to Owen & Carnegie.

Brig Startled Fawn, of Shelburn, N. S., Shaw, Cienfuegos 20 ds., with molasses to master.

Brig Lydia H. Cole, of Turks Island, Gardner, Matanzas 40 ds., with cotton, etc., to T. A. R. Webster. Had heavy weather on the coast.

Brig South Boston, of Picton, Lane, Bathurst, W. C., A., 44 ds., with peanuts and hides to R. P. Buck & Co.

Brig Susanna, (Hamb.,) Miller, Port Elizabeth, C. G. H., 75 ds., with wool and skins to Simon de Visser.

Brig E. B. Minturn, of Yarmouth, N. S., Buck, Aguadilla, P. R., 26 ds., with molasses to E. F. Small & Co.

Brig Charles Brewer, of Rockland, Monroe, Matanzas 26 ds., with molasses to master.

Brig Carrie Estelle, Taurisse, Machias 4 ds., with spars to O. L. Snow.

Brig Victoria, Davison, Cienfuegos 25 ds., with sugar to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Brig Sarah Flagg, (of St. Christopher,) Wood, Goree, W. C. A., 30 ds., with nuts to Miller & Houghton.

Brig Fanny Butler, Bartlett, Palermo Jan. 23, passed Gibraltar 8th inst., with fruit to Thos. H. Seaford.

Brig New-York, Cousins, Messina 75 ds., with fruit to Maller, Lord & Querens.

Brig Maria, of P. E. I., Morris, Manzanilla 30 ds., with molasses and wood to Tynes & Smith; 7th inst., lat. 25 30, lon. 74 30, fell in with schooner George Hoffman, of Fall River, Chesapeake, in Fortress Monroe for Philadelphia, dismasted and in a sinking condition. Took off the Captain and crew and brought them to this port.

Brig E. Bigelow, of Cornwallis, N. S., Holmes, Saguna 24 ds., with logwood to D. N. De Wolf.

Brig Hi-dig Charlotte, Yuell, Bordeaux 77 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Meinche & Wendt.

Brig Sybil, of Turks Island, Younzier, Matamoras, with cotton to W. T. Funk. Left Nassau, March 6, where she put in in distress.

Brig Dawn of Day, of St. John, N. B., Holmes, Cardenas 22 ds., with molasses to C. F. Fischer.

Brig Harriet Gamble, of Bermuda, Hollis, Mayaguez March 26, with sugar to Dallett & Bliss.

Brig Arcostook, Bryant, Sagua 22 ds., with sugar to master.

Brig Wardale, of Falmouth, Jamaica, Chapman, Matanzas 21 ds., with molasses to R. D. Morgan & Co.

Brig Laura, of Antigua, Leonard, Anguilla 24 ds., with salt to G. & J. King.

Brig Martha Washington, Leland, Miragoane 27 ds., with logwood to Henry De Cordova & Co.

Schr. Julia E. Gammage, Black, Baltimore, for Bath, with oak plank. On 13th, at 6:30 A. M., picked up a boat containing Capt. Griffon and five men, of the bark Marcel, from Barbadoes for New-York, which had been in collision, an hour previous, with ship Alice Ball, outward bound; the rest of the crew took to the other boat, and were no doubt picked up. The Marcel sunk in sight of the schooner.

Schr. Julia Franklin, Van Name, Fortress Monroe 6 ds., with oysters. Night of 11th, off Barnegat, spoke schr. Lydia, of Portland, from Trinidad, 56 ds. out, short of provisions, and supplied her. She had lost one man overboard.

Schr. Tropic Bird, of St. John, N. B., McDougall, Sagua 21 ds., with sugar to Thos. Accoson.

Schr. Rover, of Halifax, O'Bryan, St. Jago 26 ds., with sugar to E. F. Small & Co.

Schr. J. Chase, of Harwich, Doane, Baracoa 22 ds., with fruit to Joseph Emery.

Schr. Ruth S. Baker, of Yarmouth, Me., Knight, Cardenas 30 ds., via Delaware Breakwater, with molasses to Walsh, Carver & Chase.

Schr. Superb, of Lunenburg, N. S., Lyons, Arroyo 18 ds., with molasses to E. F. Small & Co. Left bark Ida Abbott waiting cargo.

Schr. Ommelander, Wierenga, Buenos Ayres 78 ds., with hides and wool to W. W. De Forest & Co.

Schr. Friars, of Maitland, N. S., Bertrick, Mayaguez, P. R., 26 ds., with sugar to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Schr. S. R. Hawkins, Wyatt, Baltimore 12 ds., with coal to N. L. McCready & Co.

Schr. Wm. Pickering, Quinn, Hilton Head 16 ds., bound to Boston. Put into this port for a harbor and provisions.

Schr. J. W. Banfield, of Windsor, N. S., Wood, Porto Cabello 20 ds., with coffee to D. N. De Wolf.

Schr. W. D. Rockford, of Arichat, Lodray, Barbadoes 26 ds., with sugar, &c., to T. Dwight.

Schr. H. W. Smith, Booker, Port Royal 20 ds., in ballast, to Jonas Smith.

Sear, John Northup, Laird, St. Martin March 19, with salt to D. N. De Wolf.

Schr. Maria Webster, Newcomb, Fortress Monroe for Boston.

Schr. Wm. Scott, Newcomb, Fortress Monroe for Boston.

Schr. Ella G. Page, Newcombe, Fortress Monroe for Boston.

Schr. Napoleon, Lopez, Hilton Head 4 ds., in ballast to master.

Schr. J. F. Williams, Curtis, Beaufort, N. C., 16 ds., in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Schr. Smithsonian, of Brookhaven, Davis, Port Royal to Jonas Smith & Co.

Schr. Winged Racer, Sayer, Fortress Monroe, for Boston.

Schr. R. R. Hughes, Price, Fortress Monroe, for Boston.

Schr. Sea Witch, of Cold Spring, Underhill, Suwanee 20 ds., with fruit to J. A. V. Purcell.

Schr. Peter Mayo, Baltimore 20 ds., with corn to Robinson & Co.

Schr. O. Chamberlain, Yetter, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. James Graham, Smith, Elizabethport, for Provincetown.

Schr. R. H. Clark, Clark, Elizabethport, or New-Haven.

WIND—Sunset, S. W. S.

Sailed.

April 13—Steamers Northern Light, D. H. Mouat, James S. Green.

Ships Helen Clinton, Ellen Austin, Gratitude, Allen Ball.

Barks Telegraph, International, Washington, Orient.

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Foreign Ports.

[LARGEST PER BUNA.]

QUEENSTOWN, March 31.

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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE ENGLISH PRESS AND

FARTON'S GEN. BUTLER AT NEW-ORLEANS.

From the (London) Morning Star.

Many who do not care even for the interesting details and graphic descriptions in which the book abounds, may yet like to know what it contains ample materials for an independent judgment on the General's military abilities, civil administration and personal integrity. On none of these points is the opinion of England favorable to Butler; on one, at least, it has been strongly expressed in adverse terms. Even among sympathisers with the Northern and Abolitionist cause it is not uncommon to hear his government of New-Orleans either denounced or but faintly defended. It is so hard to remove an unjust impression of a living man, that we fear the General must be content to bear, for some time to come, with much of undeserved odium. But that it is undeserved, the documents published by Mr. Parton can leave no candid man in doubt. Impartiality is almost impossible. Everybody has taken sides for or against the much-abused New-England General. But the strongest prejudices are weaker with honest minds than the strength of evidence; and this, at least, may be demanded, that no one continue to despatter Gen. Butler with the abuse of presumptuous blundering in soldiership, tyranny in government, and rapacity in the private use of public power, until he has examined the evidence now, for the first time collected. There is here incontestible proof that Butler is a man of abilities equal to anything he has undertaken, of rigorous justice and integrity, pure from all taint of venality, and generous in the act both of his private means and official powers. It is to be wished there were not equal proof of his having been ill rewarded for his great achievements, and studiously held back from even greater opportunities. But jealousy is not the peculiar vice of republics, and the highest man in the American Commonwealth is among the least open to imputations of envy or of ingratitude. If in the Foreign Office at Washington, Gen. Butler seems to have been awarded the penalty of zeal and success; and it is to be feared that European influences have had a good deal to do with his relegation to comparative obscurity.

From the London Spectator.

This biography leaved on us quite without no doubt that the Union possesses in Gen. Butler a man of rare and original capacity, extraordinarily fitted for constructive administration, and withem any tendency to cruelty, though with that indifference to the feelings of others so often marked in very strong men. Of all the men who fill our European history, the one he is most like—strangely like—is Frederick the Great.

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RECENT TESTIMONIALS.

CATARRH CURED.

FROM REV. FRED. S. JEWELL,
PROFESSOR OF THE STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, ALBANY, N. Y.

This may certify that I have been, since 1844, subject to violent periodical attacks of catarrh, marked by a highly inflamed condition of the lining membrane of the cavities of the head, producing a most distressing species of headache, for days at a time, wholly incapacitating me from business, and, during the paroxysms, confining me to the bed. In some instances the inflammation has extended to the teeth, occasioning toothache; to the throat, producing hoarseness and partial loss of voice; and twice it has so affected the left eye as to confine me for a month or more to a darkened room. These attacks have been accompanied by strong febrile symptoms; by stoppages of the head, and in the first stages by watery discharges from the nose, and subsequently becoming acrid and yellow, and, toward the close of the attack, becoming bloody and purulent. I have tried medicines of almost every kind; external applications to the head, such as camphor, ginger, hot vinegar, snuffs of some half dozen kinds, and other catarrhal preparations, together with internal remedies, such as alteratives, cathartics and emetics. These have produced no change in the occurrence or character of the disease, and, in most cases with little or no temporary relief. I had come, at length, to believe the disease to be practically beyond either cure or material alleviation.

Under these circumstances, I was led, some five months ago, to make a trial of Dr. Lighthill's treatment. His method at once approved itself to my judgment as simple, philosophical, and likely to be effective. Notwithstanding the disadvantages under which he labored in dealing with a disease of such long standing, aggravated by nervous debility and dyspepsia, and constantly induced by the accidents of my professional labor, I found the treatment reaching the disease as it had never been reached before, and producing such a modification and alleviation of its character as I had supposed impossible. I chronicle the result thus:

Although I have been situated several times so that I should formerly have believed a severe attack of my catarrh inevitable, I have escaped thus far; the symptoms of threatened attack have been very light, and have yielded to the remedies employed by Dr. Lighthill, without the need of recourse to the old hot fermentations for emetics, and the discharges from the head have resumed the original and natural condition. That I have been able to obtain so material a relief is to me a cause of gratitude. In that alone I am repaid for whatever the treatment may have cost me.

I make this statement unsolicited, as a means of acknowledging my obligations to Dr. Lighthill's method of treating catarrh, and with a view to aid any who may have suffered from that disease in forming a just opinion of its merits, and its probable utility in their own case.

FREDERICK S. JEWELL.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 14, 1864.

REMARKABLE CURE OF DEAFNESS.

From Rev. Joseph R. Clarke, Rector of St. James' Church.

SYRACUSE, Feb. 20, 1864.

I have been deaf in one ear ever since I was in College, some twenty years ago. By the skill of Dr. Lighthill, its hearing was entirely restored, so that now I hear alike with both ears, and I find that I can use my voice with much more ease and comfort than before.

JOSEPH M. CLARKE.

From the Rev. John Nott, D. D., Professor in Union College, Schenectady.

Since I first publicly acknowledged the great benefits which I received from the skillful treatment of Dr. Lighthill, in regard to my hearing, letters of inquiry have incessantly poured upon me from all parts of the country, from parties desiring to learn the particulars of my case, and I am indeed surprised at the number of individuals who are affected similar to the manner in which I have been, and, therefore, feel it more and more a sacred duty which I owe to these sufferers, to direct them to a proper and reliable source to obtain the benefit they so much covet, and which so many afflicted ones have hitherto sought in vain, just as I had done previous to applying to Dr. Lighthill.

I had from infancy one very deaf ear, which always discharged more or less offensive matter, and was the source of the greatest annoyance and discomfort to me. Last year the other ear also became diseased, and both ears discharged a yellow matter, very profuse and highly offensive. My hearing became very much impaired, and the discharge produced the greatest debility of body and depression of spirits. I applied to my family physician and other practitioners, without deriving any benefit, and almost despaired of being restored to health, when, providentially, I applied to Dr. Lighthill. Under his treatment my ears began to improve at once, and continued to do so until, in a comparatively short time, both ears were healed, the discharge removed, and my hearing restored. At first I feared the cure would not be permanent, or that the stoppage of a discharge of so long standing might prove detrimental to my general health—a fear which I find a great many entertain in regard to the removal of discharge from the ear. My experience, however, has proved conclusively that my apprehensions were entirely groundless in both respects, for both ears are as well, and my hearing is as good at present, as the day I left off treatment, and the stoppage of discharge, instead of proving detrimental to my health, has given the highest elasticity and vigor to my body, and a flow of spirits not experienced for a long time previous.

I wish that the above might serve as a general answer to the interested, but should one or the other desire to apply to me personally, or by letter, I will cheerfully satisfy reasonable demands upon my time.

I avail myself of this opportunity of again publicly expressing my deeply-felt gratitude to Dr. Lighthill, whom I esteem as a gentleman and a man of science, in whom the highest confidence may be placed. JOHN NOTT.

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For weakness ar

[illegible] impracticable to make the move until [illegible] could be collected at the rendezvous of [illegible] and the evacuation of the enemies there at Chattanooga until the river rises; in which situation, for the present, to contend against superior forces of the enemy until the arrival of SHERMAN with his men and means of transportation. In the meantime, reconnoitering were made, and plans matured for operations. Dispatches were sent to SHERMAN, informing him of the movement of LONGSTREET, and the necessity of his immediate presence at Chattanooga.

On the 24th of November, I telegraphed to SHERMAN as follows:

"Your dispatch and TAPPAN'S just received. Being sick, can not call home here to resist LONGSTREET'S advance. Can not leave here to-morrow, you know. If you can give up Hooker's command, you had better. If you do, leave the rear, comprehending your communications, and save the best, productive part of your command. Every argument to keep being made to throw SHERMAN'S force across the river just at and below the mouth of Chickamauga, to be ready to meet LONGSTREET'S wild attack, in the hills of his own country; and together it is expected to carry Missionary Ridge, and from there rush a force in rear between Cleveland and Dalton. HOOKER is on the same time attack, and if he can carry Lookout Mountain, the only not sure point to be looking for is the gap at his left hand. This leaves SHERMAN'S advance Sixth-Corps, and Howard's division to Trenton. The remainder of his force will pass over a new road just made from Whitesides to Kelly's Ferry, thence to Chattanooga, and, if need be, can be thrown the whole force in rear of Lookout Valley. SHERMAN'S advance has only just reached Bridgeport. The rear will only reach there on the 30th. This will bring it to the 10th, at the earliest day for making the combined movement is desired. Inform me if you think you can hold yourself till then. Bear in mind the utility consequences of the enemy breaking through at Kingston, and pushing for Kentucky. If they should, however, a new problem would be left for solution. THOMAS has ordered a division of cavalry to the vicinity of Scottsville. I will send it if they have started, and inform you. It will be entirely out of the question to send for 10,000 men, not knowing they cannot be spared, but how could they be had after they get one day west of here?

U. S. GRANT, Maj.-Gen.

To Maj.-Gen. A. E. BURNSIDE.

On the 25th, having received from the General-in-Chief a dispatch, of date the 14th, in reference to BURNSIDE'S position, the danger of his abandonment at East Tennessee unless immediate relief was afforded, and the terrible misfortune such a result would be to our arms; and also dispatches from Brig.-Gen. DANA, Acting Secretary of War, and Gen. WILSON of my Staff, sent at the request of Gen. BURNSIDE, informing me more fully of the condition of affairs as detailed to them by him, I telegraphed him as follows:

CHATTANOOGA, Nov. 25, 1863.

I do not know how to impress on you the necessity of holding on to East Tennessee in strong enough terms. According to the dispatches of Mr. DANA and Col. WILSON, it would seem that you should, if pressed to do it, fall on to Knoxville and clear portion of the valley you will unquestionably present holding to that place. Should LONGSTREET move his whole force across the Little Tennessee, an effort should be made to cut his pontoons on that stream even if it sacrificed half the cavalry of the Ohio army. By holding on, and driving LONGSTREET back to the Little Tennessee and Knoxville, he should not be allowed to escape with an army capable of doing anything this Winter. I can hardly conceive the necessity of retreating from East Tennessee. If I did so, it would be after losing most of the army, and then necessarily would expose the route. I will not attempt to lay down the course for you. Knoxville, looking at the map, looks of more importance than any other point in East Tennessee. But my attention being called more closely to it, I can see that it might be passed by, and Knoxville and the rich valley about it possessed, ignoring that place entirely. I should not think it advisable to concentrate a force from Little Tennessee to Knoxville. Knowing, if it would be in your power, I would assure and embolden progress in every way possible, reflecting on the fact that the Army of the Ohio is not the only army to assist the onward progress of the enemy.

U. S. GRANT, Major-General.

To Major-Gen. A. E. BURNSIDE.

Previous reconnoitering had made, first by Brig.-Gen. W. F. FARNS, Chief Engineer, and afterward by THOMAS, SHERMAN and myself, in company with him, of the country opposite Chattanooga and north of the Tennessee River, extending far up and down the north side of the South Chickamauga and the north end of Missionary Ridge, so far as the same could be made from the north bank of the river without exciting suspicions on the part of the enemy, showed good roads from Brown's Ferry up the river and back of the first range of hills opposite Chattanooga, and out of view of the enemy's positions. Troops crossing the bridge at Brown's Ferry could be seen, and their entire estimate, by the enemy; but not seeing anything further of them as they passed up in rear of those hills, he would necessarily be at a loss to know whether they were moving to Knoxville, or held on to the north side of the river for further operations in Chattanooga. It also showed that the north end of Missionary Ridge was imperfectly guarded, and that the banks of the river from the mouth of South Chickamauga Creek, eastward to his main line in front of Chattanooga, was watched only by a small cavalry picket. This determined the plan of operations inclosed in my dispatch of the 14th to BURNSIDE.

Upon further consideration—the great object being to concentrate the forces possible against one given point, namely, Missionary Ridge, converging toward the north end of it—it was deemed best to change the original plan, so far as it contemplated HOOKER'S attack on Lookout Mountain, which would give us HOWARD'S corps of his command to aid in this purpose; and on the 18th the following instructions were given THOMAS:

"All the preparations should be made for attacking the enemy's guard on Missionary Ridge by Saturday morning, if possible. Not being provided with means giving exact points upon the top of the mountain and other places, such definite instructions cannot be given as might be desirable. However, the general plan, you understand, is for SHERMAN, with the force brought with him strengthened by a division from your command to attack the enemy's extreme right, crossing from below the mouth of Chickamauga, and creeping to be protected by artillery from the heights of the north bank of the river to be located by your chief of artillery) and to secure the heights from the northern extremity to about the railroad tunnel, before the enemy can concentrate against him. You will operate with THOMAS with the troops in Chattanooga Valley should all be concentrated on your left flank, leaving only the necessary force to defend fortifications on the right and centre, and a reserve column of one division in readiness to move wherever needed. This division should show itself as threateningly as possible on the most practicable line for making an attack upon the valley. Your effort, then, will be to form a junction with SHERMAN, making your advance well toward the centre and north end of Missionary Ridge, and carrying it simultaneously with his as possible. The junction once formed, and the Ridge carried, connections will be at once established between the two armies by roads on the south bank of the river. Further movements will then depend on those of the enemy. Lookout Valley, I think, will be easily held by THOMAS'S force. If, however, from troops you may still have there belonging to the old Army of the Cumberland, HOWARD'S corps can then be held in readiness to act either with you at Chattanooga, or with SHERMAN. It should be marched on Friday night, if it is to join on the north side of the river, and over down upon the first pontoon bridge, and have in readiness for such orders as may become necessary. All these troops will be provided with two days' cooked rations in haversacks, and 100 rounds of ammunition on the person of each infantry soldier. Special care should be taken that no effort is made to use ammunition in not wanted or unnecessarily fired away. You will call on the Engineer Department for such preparations as you may deem necessary for carrying your infantry and artillery over the stream."

U. S. GRANT, Major-General.

To Maj.-Gen. GEO. H. THOMAS.

A copy of these instructions was furnished SHERMAN with the following communication:

Instead herewith I send you copy of instructions to Major-Gen. THOMAS, for, having been over the ground in person and having heard the whole matter discussed, further instructions will not be necessary for you. It is particularly desirable that a force should be put through to the rear of the enemy between Cleveland and Dalton, and LONGSTREET thus cut off from communication with the south, but being confronted by a large force here, strongly located, it is not easy to tell how this is to be effected until the result of our first effort is known. I will add, however, that it is not shown in my instructions to THOMAS, that a brigade of cavalry has been ordered here, which, if it arrives in time, will be thrown across the Tennessee above Chickamauga, and may be able to make the trip to Cleveland or thereabouts.

U. S. GRANT, Major-General.

To Major-Gen. W. T. SHERMAN.

SHERMAN'S forces were moved from Bridgeport by way of Whitesides—one division threatening the enemy's left front in the direction of Trenton—crossing at Brown's Ferry, up to the north bank of the Tennessee to near the mouth of South Chickamauga, where they were kept concealed from the enemy until they were ready to form a crossing. Pontoons for throwing a bridge across the river were built, and placed in North Chickamauga, near its mouth, a few miles further up, without attracting the attention of the enemy. It was expected we would be able to effect the crossing on the 21st of November; but, owing to heavy rains, SHERMAN was unable to get up until the afternoon of the 23d, and then only with Gen. Morgan L. Smith's, John E. Smith's and Ewen Ewing's divisions of the Fifteenth Corps, under command of Maj.-Gen. FRANK P. BLAIR, of his army. The pontoon bridge at Brown's Ferry having been broken by the drift consequent upon the rise in the river, and rafts sent down by the enemy. The other division (Osterhaus'—one remained on the south side, and was, on the night of the 23d, ordered, unless it could get across by 9 o'clock the next morning, to report to HOOKER, who was instructed, in this event, to attack Lookout Mountain as contemplated in the original plan.

A deserter from the rebel army, who came into our lines on the night of the 23d November, reported Bragg falling back. The following letter received from BRAGG by flag of truce on the 25th, tended to confirm this report:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE,
IN THE FIELD, Nov. 25, 1863.

Major-Gen. U. S. Grant, Commanding United States forces at Chattanooga:

GENERAL: As there may still be some non-combatants in Chattanooga, I deem it proper to notify you that prudence would dictate their early withdrawal. I am, General, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BRAXTON BRAGG, General Commanding.

Not being willing that he should get his army off in good order, THOMAS was directed, early on the morning of the 23d, to ascertain the truth or falsity of this report, by driving in his pickets and making him develop his lines. This he did with the forces posted at Chattanooga and HOWARD'S corps, (which had been brought into Chattanooga because of the apparent danger to our pontoon bridges from the rise in the river and the enemy's raft) in the most gallant style, driving the enemy from his first line, and securing to us what is known as "Indian Hill," or "Orchard Knoll," and the low range of hills south of it. These points were fortified during the night, and artillery put in position on them. The report of this deserter was evidently not intended to deceive, but he had mistaken BRAGG'S movement. It was afterwards ascertained that one division of Buckner's corps had gone to join LONGSTREET, and a second division of the same corps had started, but was brought back in consequence of our attack.

On the night of the 23d Nov., Gen. SHERMAN, with three divisions of his army, strengthened by DAVIS' division of THOMAS' Corps, which had been stationed along the north bank of the river, convenient to where the crossing was to be effected, was ready for operations. At an hour sufficiently early to secure the south bank of the river, just below the mouth of South Chickamauga, by dawn of day, the pontoons in North Chickamauga were loaded with thirty armed men each, who floated quietly past the enemy's picket, landed and captured all but one of the guard, twenty in number, before the enemy was aware of the presence of a foe. The steamboat Dunbar, with a barge in tow, after having finished ferrying across the river the horses procured from SHERMAN with which to move THOMAS' artillery, was sent up to Chattanooga to aid in crossing artillery and troops; and by daylight of the morning of the 24th of November, eight thousand men were on the south side of the Tennessee, and fortified by rifle trenches. By 12 o'clock M. the pontoon bridge across the Tennessee and the Chickamauga was laid, and the main force of SHERMAN'S forces crossed over, and at half past three P. M. the whole of the northern extremity of Missionary Ridge to near the railroad tunnel, was in SHERMAN'S possession. During the night he fortified the position thus secured, making it equal, if not superior, in strength to that held by the enemy.

By 3 o'clock of the same day, Col. LOWE, with his brigade of cavalry, of THOMAS' army, crossed to the south side of the Tennessee, and to the north of South Chickamauga Creek, and made a raid on the enemy's lines of communication. He burned Tyner's Station, with many stores, cut the railroad at Cleveland, captured near a hundred wagons, and over two hundred prisoners. His own loss was small.

HOOKER carried out the part assigned him for this day equal to the most sanguine expectations. With GRANT'S division (Twelfth Corps) and two brigades of SLOCUM'S division (Fourth Corps) of THOMAS' army, and GEARY'S division (Fifteenth Corps) of SHERMAN'S army, he scaled the western slope of Lookout Mountain, drove the enemy from his rifle-pits on the northern extremity and slope of the mountain, capturing many prisoners without serious loss.

THOMAS having done on the 23d with his troops in Chattanooga what was intended for the 24th, bettered and strengthened his advanced positions during the day, and pushed the Eleventh Corps forward along the south bank of the Tennessee River, across Citico Creek, one brigade of which, with HOWARD in person, reached SHERMAN just as he had completed the crossing of the river.

When HOOKER emerged in sight of the northern extremity of Lookout Mountain, GEARY'S brigade of the Fourteenth Corps was ordered to cross Chattanooga Creek, and form a junction with him. This was effected late in the evening, and after considerable fighting.

Thus on the night of the 24th, our forces maintained an unbroken line, with open communications from the north end of Lookout Mountain, through Chattanooga Valley, to the north end of Missionary Ridge.

On the morning of the 25th HOOKER took possession of the mountain top with a small force, and with the remainder of his command, in pursuance of orders, sweep across Chattanooga Valley, now abandoned by the enemy, to Rossville. In this march he was detained four hours building a bridge across Missionary Creek. From Rossville he ascended Missionary Ridge and moved southward toward the centre of the new shortened line.

SHERMAN'S attack upon the enemy's most northern and most vital point was vigorously kept up all day. The assaulting column advanced to the very rifle-pits of the enemy, and held this position firmly and without wavering. The right of the assaulting column being exposed to the danger of being turned, two brigades were sent to its support. These advanced in the most gallant manner over the works of the enemy, and held there partially covered from the fire for some time. The right of these two brigades rested near the head of a ravine or gorge in the mountain side which the enemy took advantage of and sent troops, covered from view, below them and to their right rear. Being unexpectedly fired into from this direction, they fell back across the open field below them, and reformed in good order at the edge of the timber. The column which attacked them were speedily driven to their intrenchments by the assaulting column proper.

Early in the morning of the 25th the remainder of HOWARD'S corps reported to SHERMAN, and constituted a part of his forces during that day's battle, the pursuit, and subsequent advance for the relief of Knoxville.

SHERMAN'S position not only threatened the right flank of the enemy, but, from his occupying a line across the mountain and to the railroad bridge across Chickamauga Creek, his rear and stores at Chickamauga Station. This caused the enemy to move heavily against him. This movement of his being plainly seen from the position I occupied on Orchard Knoll, BAIRD'S division of the Fourteenth Corps was ordered to SHERMAN'S support; but receiving a note from SHERMAN informing me that he had all the force necessary, BAIRD was put in position on THOMAS' left.

The appearance of HOOKER'S column was at this time anxiously looked for and momentarily expected, moving north on the Ridge, with his left in Chattanooga Valley and his right east of the Ridge. His approach was intended as the signal for storming the Ridge in the centre with strong columns; but the time necessarily consumed in the construction of the bridge near Chattanooga Creek detained him to a later hour than was expected. Being satisfied from the latest information from him that he must by this time be on his way from Rossville though not yet in sight, and discovering that the enemy in his desperation to defeat or resist the progress of SHERMAN, was weakening his centre on Missionary Ridge, determined me to order the advance at once. THOMAS was accordingly directed to move forward his troops constituting our centre—BAIRD'S division, (Fourteenth Corps,) WOOD'S and SHERMAN'S divisions, (Fourth Corps,) and JOHNSON'S division, (Fourteenth Corps,) with a double line of skirmishers thrown out, followed in easy supporting distance by the whole force, and carry the rifle-pits at the foot of Missionary Ridge, and, when carried, to reform his lines in the rifle-pits with a view to carrying the top of the Ridge.

These troops moved forward, drove the enemy from the rifle-pits at the base of the Ridge like bees from a hive, stopped but a moment until the whole were in line, and commenced the ascent of the mountain from right to left almost simultaneously, following closely the retreating enemy without further orders. They encountered a fearful volley of grape and canister from near thirty pieces of artillery and musketry from still well-filled rifle-pits on the summit of the Ridge. Not a waver, however, was seen in all that long line of brave men. Their pace was steadily onward until the summit was in their possession. In this charge the casualties were remarkably few for the fire encountered. I can account for this only on the theory that the enemy's surprise at the audacity of such a charge caused confusion and purposeless aiming of their pieces.

The nearness of night, and the enemy still resisting the advance of THOMAS' left, prevented a general pursuit that night, but SHERMAN pushed forward to Missionary Ridge.

The resistance on THOMAS' left being overcome, the enemy abandoned his position near the railroad tunnel in front of SHERMAN, and by 12 o'clock at night was in full retreat; and the whole of his strong position on Lookout Mountain, Chattanooga Valley and Missionary Ridge, was in our possession, together with a large number of prisoners, artillery and small arms.

THOMAS was directed to get GRAVES with his corps, and detachments enough from other commands, including the force available at Kingston, to make 20,000 men, in readiness to go the relief of Knoxville, upon the termination of the battle of Chattanooga—these troops to take with them four days' rations, and a steamboat loaded with rations to follow up the river.

On the evening of the 26th November orders were given to both THOMAS and SHERMAN to pursue the enemy early next morning, with all their available force, except that under GRANGER intended for the relief of Knoxville.

On the morning of the 27th, SHERMAN advanced by way of Chickamauga Station, and THOMAS' forces under HOOKER and PALMER moved on the Rossville road toward Grapeville and Ringgold.

The advance of THOMAS'S forces reached Ringgold on the morning of the 27th, where they found the enemy in strong position in the gorge and on the crest of Taylor's Ridge, from which they dislodged him after a severe fight in which we lost heavily in valuable officers and men, and continued the pursuit that day until near Tunnel Hill, a distance of twenty miles from Chattanooga.

DAVIS' Division (Fourteenth Corps) of SHERMAN'S column reached Ringgold about noon of the same day. HOWARD'S Corps was sent by SHERMAN to Red Clay to destroy the railroad between Dalton and Cleveland, and thus cut off BRAGG'S communications with LONGSTREET, which was successfully accomplished.

Had it not been for the imperative necessity of relieving BURNSIDE, I would have pursued the broken and demoralized retreating enemy as long as supplies could have been found in the country. But my advices were that BURNSIDE'S supplies could only last until the 1st of December. It was already getting late to afford the necessary relief. I determined, therefore, to pursue no further. HOOKER was directed to hold the position he then occupied until the night of the 30th, but to go no further south at the expense of a fight. SHERMAN was directed to march to the railroad crossing of the Hiwassee to protect GRANGER'S flank until he was across that stream, and to prevent further reinforcements being sent by that route into East Tennessee.

Returning from the front on the 28th, I found that GRANGER had not yet got off, nor would he have the number of men I directed. Besides, he moved with reluctance and complaint. I therefore determined, notwithstanding the fact that two divisions of SHERMAN'S forces had marched from Memphis, and had gone into battle immediately on their arrival at Chattanooga, to send him with his command; and orders in accordance therewith were sent him at Calhoun to assume command of the troops with GRANGER, in addition to those with him, and proceed with all possible dispatch to the relief of BURNSIDE.

Gen. BURNS had been ordered by THOMAS, on the 26th of November, to proceed from Alexandria, Tenn., to Knoxville, with his cavalry division, to aid in the relief of that place.

The approach of SHERMAN caused LONGSTREET to raise the siege of Knoxville and retreat eastward on the night of the 4th of December. SHERMAN succeeded in throwing his cavalry into Knoxville on the night of the 3d.

SHERMAN arrived in person at Knoxville on the 6th, and, after a conference with BURNSIDE in reference to "organizing a pursuing force large enough to overtake the enemy and beat him, or drive him out of the State," BURNSIDE was of the opinion that the corps of GRANGER, in conjunction with his own command, was sufficient for that purpose, and on the 7th addressed to SHERMAN the following communication:

KNOXVILLE, Dec. 7, 1863.

To Maj.-Gen. Sherman:

I desire to express to you and your command my most hearty thanks and gratitude for your promptness in coming to our relief during the siege of Knoxville, and I am satisfied that your approach saved us from the siege. The emergency having passed, I do not desire for the present any other portion of your command but the corps of Gen. GRANGER necessary for operations in this section; and, inasmuch as Gen. GRANT has well toned the forces immediately with him in order to relieve us, thereby rendering portions of Gen. THOMAS' less secure, I deem it advisable that all the troops now here, except those commanded by Gen. GRANGER, should return at once to within supporting distance of the forces operating against Gen. BRAGG'S army. In behalf of my command I again desire to thank you and your command for the kindness you have done us.

A. E. BURNSIDE, Maj.-Gen.

Leaving GRANGER'S command at Knoxville, SHERMAN, with the remainder of the forces returned by slow marches to Chattanooga.

I have not spoken more particularly of the result of the pursuit of the enemy, because the more detailed reports accompanying this, do the subject justice. For the same reason, I have not particularized the part taken by corps and division commanders.

To Brig.-Gen. W. F. SMITH, Chief Engineer, I feel under more than ordinary obligations for the masterly manner in which he discharged the duties of his position, and desire that his services be fully appreciated by higher authorities.

The members of my staff discharged faithfully their respective duties, for which they have my warmest thanks.

Our losses in these battles were 757 killed, 4,529 wounded and 330 missing—total 5,616. The loss of the enemy in killed and wounded was probably less than ours, owing to the fact that he was protected by his intrenchments while we were without cover. At Knoxville, however, his loss was many times greater than ours—making his entire loss at the two places equal to, if not exceeding ours. We captured 6,142 prisoners, of whom 239 were commissioned officers; 40 pieces of artillery, 69 artillery carriages and caissons; and 7,000 stand of small arms.

The armies of the Cumberland and the Tennessee, for their energy and unsurpassed bravery in the three days' battle of Chattanooga, and the pursuit of the enemy; their patient endurance in marching to the relief of Knoxville; and the Army of the Ohio, for its masterly defence of Knoxville, and repeated repulse of LONGSTREET'S assaults upon the place, are deserving of the gratitude of their country.

I have the honor to be, Colonel,

Very respectfully, your ob't servant,

U. S. GRANT, Maj.-Gen. U. S. Army.

CALIFORNIA GOSSIP.

State of Society in the Washoe Country—Adah Isaacs Mangkin—State of the Opera in San Francisco—The Great Drouth—Experience in Steam Yacht Building—The Value of Mining Claims.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, March 14, 1864.

I've been roaming, I've been roaming, and now I'm coming. I have been up to Virginia City again, or Washoe, as it was generally known in the olden time, and, although two gentlemen promised their good offices in the way of shooting me on sight, they didn't do it, and I returned safely to my muttons. I had a slight difficulty while there with a gentleman who had adopted the great American principle that one man that hadn't anything was as good as another that had, and that a man who never had a coat had a perfect right to possess himself of anything that anybody else had paid for, so the gentleman aforesaid cast his lot on a lot belonging to me, and proceeded to make himself comfortable, and when remonstrated with invited me to try to take it if I wanted to see how long it would take me to get a bullet through me. My curiosity on that head did not impel me to take the necessary steps to solve the problem, but a friend more conversant with such affairs took the matter in hand, and the last I knew of it a couple of chaps with double-barrels in their hands, were going down that way for the purpose of remonstrating with my appropriating friend. I don't know yet how it was settled, but as the game law in this State is up on the 15th, I presume the sportsmen won't run any risk of a fine by shooting out of season. I expect they were within the limits. "Sich is life" thereabouts, and you may look for a vigilance committee in Virginia City "about these days;" the necessity exists, inasmuch as all the desperadoes who have left other locations on account of the uncongeniality of the climate, accompanied by a warning to depart, have all congregated at Virginia City, and quite a lively business is done in the way of swapping Colt's pistol contents; consequently the crisis will soon come, and ere many months things will be in a state of suspense, and a V. C. will be the suspenders these "breaches of the peace" require.

I went to the theatre while in Virginia City, and there I saw the charming Adah Isaacs Mang-kin, Mannakin, or Menekan, the second appellation coming about as near as anything to the proper term, perhaps. The theatre is a very handsome one, despite its location, and the piece ("The French Spy") was well put on the stage, the company having been transferred from the San Francisco stage by the stages of the Pioneer Stage Company. The charming ADAH took the hearts of the honest miners by storm, and such expressions of delight and yells of approbation seldom greet an actress. The house was crowded and all the "beauty and the fashion" of Virginia City had gathered there. I wish I dared enumerate and give you a little idea of polite society there, but as some very nice people might feel aggrieved at the association with people who were not so very nice, I won't say anything. We don't want to hurt the "feelinks" of anybody yer know, but you can hazard your calfskins that Virginia City is a lively place.

My call in a former communication for an opera company was very faintly responded to. Only one artist of note made his appearance by last steamer, and he looked considerably the worse for where he had been. I believe he came on the opposition steamer, the *America*, but he has not sung in a *merry key* or any other key yet. And what is bad, our best man, PELLINI, (not TELLINI, as the compositor had it.) has gone away, and he is almost an irreparable loss. In default of an opera we have taken to matinées, and the fever runs high; we have them almost daily, and are running the thing in the ground. Like the Frenchman, "if we can't have ye meat, we will take ye broth." There are about ten thousand people here that have money to spend in frivolities, and they are panting for an opportunity. When I say money to spend, I mean not by the spesm, but straight along—about so much a month regularly; and I do believe we could support a very fair opera company,—when I say fair, I mean such singers as don't expect $200 a night. The receipts of an opera would be about $2,000 a night, perhaps, for say three nights of the week, and that is a moderate estimate; but we must have good music, or it won't be $200, and the opera-goers some of them, at least, hereabouts, do know good music from bad. We have had any number of prima donnas from *La Scala*, of Milan, and a *scaly* lot they have generally been. Madam LUCY ESCOTT and Signora BEAUPRÉ are the only two who were entitled to consideration; but the former went away to Australia, and the latter has "sung out." We have had one or two that were stunners. The bills one day announced a Madam Somebody (I could tell her name but I won't;) the house was crowded; the lady appeared as *Gennaro*, in "Lucretia Borgia," and made horrid work of it; but, in fortifying herself for the grand effort in the banquet scene, she rather overdid the business, and when she came to sing, she was not simply obfuscated or genteely muddled, but right down drunk, after the most thorough and ancient manner. Of course, it was a disgusting sight. It looked out afterwards that our prima was a secunde singer late from a Dutch lager-beer saloon in your City.

McKEAN BUCHANAN and daughter leave by this steamer for your City, after quite a long stay with us and at Sacramento, where they "run" the Ferrel Theatre; with what success I am unable to say, as I don't go to Sacramento any oftener than positively obliged to, for its rather a common sort of a place, now and terribly infected with politicians—worse than Albany even. I believe I poked a little fun at friend BUCK in old times, but he has a constitution to stand it, and evidently don't take it much to heart. If he would only write a play and name it "Tried by the Flood," it would draw, and he could give great weight to the moral where he takes to a steamer with a Russian helmet upon his head, two or three stage swords under his arm, a very modest and practical-looking carpet-bag over his back, and generally surrounded by all of the household gods he could save. Ask him about the "Rocky days of '49," which he was coming down the Sacramento River under difficulties.

A complimentary benefit was given Miss BUCHANAN last Friday evening, at the Metropolitan, tendered by her brother and sister artists, upon which occasion Miss B. was received warmly by a full house composed of appreciative people.

Speaking of floods, reminds me that we are literally drying up. Our Winter has passed, and scarcely a drop of rain has fallen. The farmers are in despair. Cattle are dying by thousands for want of food. At this season the grass is generally a foot high, and the cattle up to their knees in clover and wild oats. Now the hills are yellow and dry, and no vegetation appears. It is a most unusual thing to see in this country, which has always been a bed of flowers at this season. Day after day the sun has risen and set in a cloudless sky; the air, so balmy and soft, brings no humidity to keep vegetation alive; and now it is so late that it can hardly be resuscitated even if rain should come. The prosperity of California depends almost entirely upon water—without it no crops can be raised, and for the want of it the miner cannot wash his pile of "pay dirt," upon which he depends for his support and to pay his debts. It is water, water, everywhere; and the vitality of the country is at stake. To day it looks threatening, but as all signs have failed thus far, we have but little faith in clouds. Hay and grain have gone up in price within the week past, the former from $20 per ton to $30. Oats from 2c. to 2½c. 3c. per pound. Everything in this country is sold by the pound. We don't recognize bushels.

I see by the New-York papers that "controversies" are all the fashion, and "cards" predominate. The last one that I saw from Mr. JAMES respecting the general capability of Mr. DUCHESNOY to superintend the machinery for a yacht, I can fully appreciate, for "I've been there." I built a little steam yacht once myself, and a scientific friend got up the machinery. After a great note of preparation, we went on our trial trip. We would have beaten Mr. JAMES, but it was not satisfactory. The steam-drum was not large enough. We added to that until it looked like a high-crowned stovepipe hat. Wouldn't do though. Boiler was not large enough. We built a new boiler to match the cylinder; then we built a new cylinder to match the new boiler; then new pumps, new gearing, until of the original machinery not a vestige was seen. And finally when we had exhausted our ingenuity and money, we had a steamboat with the advantage over any other, that the boiler and cylinder were about equal in size, and when you got tired of running her one way you could change about—use the boiler for a cylinder one day, and the cylinder for a boiler the next. But as there is no accounting for taste, this peculiarity struck a bigger fool than any of us one day, and he bought her at an advance on cost of construction, experiments and science, on the rampage. I shall not try steam again, and have gone back to canvas a wiser man. If I ever see Mr. JAMES, I could tell him under which hat the "little joker" lay.

Once upon a time, JOHN CARRERVOR, editor and proprietor of the *Commissioner*, a paper published in New-York, as everybody knows, pitched into me for the extreme length, breadth and fabulous dimensions generally of some of my statements on mining statistics. He did not come out openly and charge me with positive "deviations," but said something about a hat, subject to my order. I see by a late number of his paper that he has gone into the sack-cloth and ashes line, and repents and apologizes. He has at last statistics before him in the shape of the report from the President of the Gould & Curry Mine here, that show him how unjust his insinuations were, and he takes the back track. I accept his apologies and forgive him; but have no conscientious scruples about taking the hat. CARRERVOR, as everybody knows, stands ready to procure everything and anything on orders, and send to any part of the world, for a very moderate commission. He says it don't make any difference what it is, from a tooth-pick to a saw-mill. Some of my friends have perused his paper, and have threatened him with orders. I wish it distinctly understood that I am not responsible, and my advice to him is to make sure of the money first, for the major portion of my friends are miners, and, as it is a dry season, their finances may not be in a flourishing condition. We will all unite, however, in one order—for a good, old-fashioned *shower*; not a shower-bath, but a good thunder-shower, with or without lightning. But I have forgotten what I set out to say, and that was that I shall hand in my resignation on "hefty" mining stories, for I have read such a wonderful account in the New-York *Railroad and Financial Register* that I am appalled. Among the items from Nevada Territory it quotes, on the authority of a Mr. Somebody just from there, that shares in a company called the "Central" are held at $30,000 per foot! Now, I have owned in the "Central," and know it well, and shall be glad to supply about thirty feet of it for the aforesaid sum of $30,000. I had ten feet once, and sold it at a less price, and it has not proved itself of any greater value since intrinsically. Although I believe it is now owned by two or three parties—who, I think, would sell at *less* than $30,000 per foot, I am inclined to think the printer added an 0 or two, which was a naughty trick of his. My next will give a true and unvarnished history of the great Mariposa-Fremont Mine, which seems to be such a "poser" in your Stock Market, but which is very far from being a humbug, as some assert. I'll tell all about it, and who the smart fellows were, that can hold themselves out at arm's length by the surplus material in their habiliments.

PODGERS.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

SPECIAL SESSION—MONDAY, April 11, 1864.

The Board met pursuant to the following call:

NEW-YORK, April 9, 1864.

D. T. Valentine, Clerk to Board of Aldermen:

SIR: You will please call a special meeting of the Board of Aldermen on Monday, April eleven, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at one o'clock P. M., for the transaction of such business as may be brought before the Board.

LEWIS S. AYERS, Alderman Ninth District,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL, Alderman Fourteenth District.
JOHN T. HENRY, Alderman Third District.
JOHN McCOOL, Alderman Fifth District.
JOHN HARDY, Alderman Eleventh District.
JAMES McMAHON, Alderman Fourth District.
JOSEPH SHANNON, Alderman Sixth District.
PETER MASTERSON, Alderman Thirteenth District.
JOHN FOX, Alderman First District.

Present—John T. Henry, President.

Aldermen Fox, Jones, McMahon, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ayers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Kelly, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley—16.

The minutes of the last two meetings were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By Alderman McMahon—

Bill of William S. Briggs, for coaches furnished on the occasion of the funeral of the late Matthias T. Goodman, amounting to two hundred dollars.

Whereupon, Alderman McMahon presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorised and directed to draw his warrant in favor of William S. Briggs, for the sum of two hundred dollars, to be in full payment for carriages furnished for the occasion of the funeral obsequies of the late Matthias T. Goodman, the amount to be charged to the account of City Contingencies.

Which was laid over.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman Farley—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby directed to remember Forty-first-street, from Fourth to Fifth avenue.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman McMahon—

Resolved, That the ordinance of June tenth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, authorizing the construction of a Belgian pavement be, and it is hereby amended by inserting next after the word, East Broadway, in said ordinance, the words, "excepting the space within and between the rail tracks," so as to read:

That East Broadway, excepting the space within and between the rail tracks, be paved with the true-block pavement, one-half of the expense to be borne by the property-owners, and the other half by the City, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, &c.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman McMahon—

Resolved, That permission be, and the same is hereby granted to L. Carr, to place a stand in Pike-slip, near South-street, said permission to continue during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Shannon—

Resolved, That permission be, and the same is hereby granted to Mr. Kenigsberg, of number seven hundred and thirteen Broadway, to place a show case in front of his premises, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Long—

Resolved, That the following ordinance be amended by striking out the name of Charles McNeil and inserting instead thereof the name of Doran Jones as an assessor therein:

Ordinance to regulate and grade Seventieth-street, from Broadway to the Hudson River, approved April 30, 1862.

Ordinance to regulate and grade Sixty-first-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, approved December 18, 1862.

Ordinance to fill sunken lots in One Hundred and Twelfth and One Hundred and Fourteenth streets and First and Second avenues, approved November 4, 1862.

Which was laid over.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, with statement of Treasury balance, April ninth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

Which was received and ordered on file.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, with statement of disbursements to Institute of Volunteers, for the fortnight ending April second, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

Which was received and ordered on file.

REPORTS.

The Committee on Fire Department presented a report in favor of concurring with Board of Councilmen in adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to purchase a lot of ground for the use of Hose Company number Thirty-six, to be within the following boundaries—the Bowery, Bond-street, Broadway and Great Jones-street.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Streets presented a report in favor of adopting resolution that a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in Third-avenue, between Ninth and Tenth streets, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Jones, The President, McMahon, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ayers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Kelly, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley—16.

Negative—Aldermen Jones, McCool—2.

Resolution that the Comptroller be directed to pave with Belgian pavement, one-half of the expense to be paid by the proper property owners and the remaining half to be paid by the City, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Jones, The President, McMahon, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ayers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Kelly, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley—16.

Report of Committee on Streets, in favor of adopting resolution, that Sixth avenue, from Forty-second to Forty-ninth streets (on both sides of the railroad track,) be paved with Belgian pavement, one-half of the expense to be paid by the City and the remainder by the owners of property benefited thereby, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Jones, The President, McMahon, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ayers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Kelly, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley—16.

Report of Committee on Streets, in favor of concurring with the Board of Councilmen in adopting resolution, to pave Rector-street, from Broadway to Washington, with Belgian pavement.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Jones, The President, McMahon, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ayers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Kelly, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley—16.

Report of Committee on Streets, in favor of concurring with the Board of Councilmen in adopting resolution, that Ninth avenue, from Fourth to Fifty-fourth streets, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Jones, The President, McMahon, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ayers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Kelly, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley—16.

The Committee on Streets presented a report in favor of concurring with the Board of Councilmen in adopting resolution, that Ninth avenue, from Fifty-fourth to Fifty-eighth streets, be paved with Belgian pavement, one-half of the expense to be paid by the City and the remainder by the owners of property benefited thereby, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Alderm

Which was referred to Committee on Public Health.

By Councilman Brophy:

Resolved, That the law and caution line between Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth streets, about one hundred feet east of Second-avenue, be moved in under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and the necessary ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Streets, to grant permission to Ockehanna and Brothers, to construct passageway from number nineteen Rose street to the opposite alley.

Which was adopted.

Report of Committee on Public Health, to fence vacant lots bounded by Fifty-first and Fifty-second streets, Broadway and Seventh-avenue.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Streets, concurring to have sidewalks of Madison and West streets, to conform to established grade.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Streets, to regulate, &c., Washington, from West to Washington streets.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Fire Department, to rebuild carriage of Hose Company Number Eleven.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Salaries and Offices, to increase the salaries of cartmen and sweepers of West Washington Market.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Fire Department, in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution to continue the lease of the premises now occupied by Engine Company number Eighteen.

Which was laid over.

Subsequently reconsidered and adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Webster, Hoffermen, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Schaefer, Haviland, Jaques, McGrath, Brice, Joyce, Russell, Cook, Brandon—21.

Negative—Councilman Reilly—1.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, with statement of money balance to March thirty-one, one hundred eight hundred and sixty-four.

Which was received and ordered on file.

A communication was received from the Comptroller in regard to resolution of Board of Aldermen in relation to paying Charles Constant thirteen dollars of "Contingent Fund."

Which was received and ordered on file.

MESSAGE FROM HIS HONOR THE MAYOR.

A message was received from His Honor the Mayor, returning unapproved resolution that the Comptroller be authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Messrs. M. N. & R. L. Conklin, for the amount of the annexed bills, &c., as follows:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, April 7, 1864.

To the Honorable the Common Council:

GENTLEMEN: I return herewith, without my approval, the resolution of which the following is a copy:

"Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Messrs. M. N. & R. L. Conklin, for the amount of the annexed bills, &c., as follows:"

Mayor's Office, New-York, April 7, 1864.

To the Honorable the Common Council:

GENTLEMEN: I return herewith the resolution directing the Comptroller to draw his warrant in favor of Messrs. Conklin and others, for the amount of the bills thereto annexed, without my approval.

The amount of these bills, which should have been paid out of the Contingent Fund, as I have pointed out in my former message, I do not think, should be paid by the City of New-York. The City, moreover, is not liable for the bills, as I have shown.

None of the bills are verified by affidavit, and I repeat the observations in regard to the communication above referred to, that such verification should be required in all cases of claims against the Corporation.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor.

Which was received, laid on the table for two days, directed to be entered at length in the minutes, and published under the direction of the Clerk.

A message was received from His Honor the Mayor, returning unapproved resolution that the Comptroller be authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Messrs. M. N. & R. L. Conklin, for the amount of the annexed bills, &c., as follows:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, April 7, 1864.

To the Honorable the Common Council:

GENTLEMEN: I return herewith, without my approval, the resolution of which the following is a copy:

"Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Messrs. M. N. & R. L. Conklin, for the amount of the annexed bills, &c., as follows:"

Considering the dignity of sanctioning an expenditure in bills of this character, it would be proper to require, and I recommend the rule to be extended to all claims, that the same should be verified by the affidavits of the parties applying to the Common Council for payment.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor.

Which was received, laid on the table for ten days, directed to be entered at length in the minutes, and published under the direction of the Clerk.

A message was received from His Honor the Mayor, returning unapproved resolution directing the Comptroller to draw his warrant in favor of Messrs. Conklin & Bates for the amount of the bills thereto annexed, as follows:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, April 7, 1864.

To the Honorable the Common Council:

GENTLEMEN: I return herewith the resolution directing the Comptroller to draw his warrant in favor of Messrs. Conklin and others, for the amount of the bills thereto annexed, without my approval.

Which was received, laid on the table for two days, directed to be entered at length in the minutes, and published under the direction of the Clerk.

A message was received from His Honor the Mayor, returning unapproved resolution that the Comptroller be authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Messrs. M. N. & R. L. Conklin, for the amount of the annexed bills, &c., as follows:

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GENTLEMEN: I return herewith, without my approval, the resolution of which the following is a copy:

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C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor.

Which was received, laid on the table for ten days, directed to be entered at length in the minutes, and published under the direction of the Clerk.

MOTIONS.

Councilman Joyce moved that the Committee on Ferries be discharged from the further consideration of resolution of Board of Aldermen, that permission be given to Lewis D. Phillips to construct an elevated railway over Fourth-street, from Second-avenue to the East River, which was lost.

Councilman Keenan moved that permission be granted to Mr. Ryan to place a stage in front of his premises, number five hundred and twenty-four Second-avenue, to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was lost.

Councilman Brandon moved that the Committee on Streets be discharged from the further consideration of resolution of Board of Aldermen, that permission be given to Mr. Gaskin, number one hundred and seventy Bleecker-street, to erect or retain an awning in front of the premises, the same to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was lost.

By Councilman Joyce:

Resolved, That the vacant lots on the north side of Forty-first, about two hundred and seventy-five feet west of Seventh-avenue, be fenced in under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and the necessary ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Streets, concurring to have sidewalks of Madison and West streets, to conform to established grade.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Streets, to regulate, &c., Washington, from West to Washington streets.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Fire Department, to rebuild carriage of Hose Company Number Eleven.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Salaries and Offices, to increase the salaries of cartmen and sweepers of West Washington Market.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Fire Department, in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution to continue the lease of the premises now occupied by Engine Company number Eighteen.

Which was laid over.

Subsequently reconsidered and adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Webster, Hoffermen, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Schaefer, Haviland, Jaques, McGrath, Brice, Joyce, Russell, Cook, Brandon—21.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, with statement of money balance to March thirty-one, one hundred eight hundred and sixty-four.

Which was received and ordered on file.

A communication was received from the Comptroller in regard to resolution of Board of Aldermen in relation to paying Charles Constant thirteen dollars of "Contingent Fund."

Which was received and ordered on file.

MESSAGE FROM HIS HONOR THE MAYOR.

A message was received from His Honor the Mayor, returning unapproved resolution that the Comptroller be authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Messrs. M. N. & R. L. Conklin, for the amount of the annexed bills, &c., as follows:

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Which was laid over.

REPORTS.

Report of Committee on Streets, to grant permission to Ockehanna and Brothers, to construct passageway from number nineteen Rose street to the opposite alley.

Which was adopted.

Report of Committee on Public Health, to fence vacant lots bounded by Fifty-first and Fifty-second streets, Broadway and Seventh-avenue.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Streets, concurring to have sidewalks of Madison and West streets, to conform to established grade.

Which was laid over.

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Which was laid over.

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Which was laid over.

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Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Fire Department, in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution to continue the lease of the premises now occupied by Engine Company number Eighteen.

Which was laid over.

Subsequently reconsidered and adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Webster, Hoffermen, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Schaefer, Haviland, Jaques, McGrath, Brice, Joyce, Russell, Cook, Brandon—21.

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Subsequently reconsidered and adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Webster, Hoffermen, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Schaefer, Haviland, Jaques, McGrath, Brice, Joyce, Russell, Cook, Brandon—21.

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The amount of these bills, which should have been paid out of the Contingent Fund, as I have pointed out in my former message, I do not think, should be paid by the City of New-York. The City, moreover, is not liable for the bills, as I have shown.

None of the bills are verified by affidavit, and I repeat the observations in regard to the communication above referred to, that such verification should be required in all cases of claims against the Corporation.

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